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Sravana 14, 1888 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 5, 1966/Sravana 14, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Price of NEPA Newsprint

***270. Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise the price of NEPA newsprint;

(b) if so, the particulars of the price increase envisaged at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that the current price of NEPA newsprint is higher than the imported newsprint; and

(d) if so, the justification for raising the price of indigenous newsprint?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether after devaluation and after the prices of imported newsprint have gone up there is an increased demand for NEPA newsprint from the newspapers and many of the newspapers are finding it difficult to get delivery of their quota of NEPA newsprint?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Sir, there is no shortfall in demand of NEPA newsprint simply for the fact that it is the only newsprint factory in the country today.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: My question was....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether there is a greater demand for newsprint from NEPA because the prices of other newsprint have gone up and whether all the people are not getting their quota.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Naturally, we can only supply whatever we are producing.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In view of these developments, the increase in price of imported newsprint, may I know whether there is any proposal with the Ministry to expand the production and to improve the quality of this NEPA newsprint?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: So far as the quality is concerned it is admitted that the quality is inferior to the imported one, simply because the raw material used is of a different type. The raw material that is available in the temperate zones is not available here. So far as the expansion programme is concerned....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it impossible to improve the quality?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: No, the quality has been improved to the extent that it is possible. So far as the expansion programme is concerned, at present it is producing 100 tonnes a day—36,000 tonnes a year—and the expansion programme

envisages raising the production to 75,000 tonnes a year.

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that the raw material required for the Nepa Mills, namely, *selai* is not available in sufficient quantity and, therefore, the Government is thinking of using bamboo instead of *selai*?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Both selai and bamboo are being used. An assessment was made of the existing availability of raw material and it was found that on the present basis it can go on for quite some time. The Department of Agriculture of the Madhya Pradesh Government are also taking steps to grow fresh vegetation.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether any project for finding and perfecting and economically feasible technique for improving the texture and whiteness of the Nepa newsprint is under examination in any of our national laboratories?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: At the moment it is not there. But, then, so far as the raw material available in this country is concerned, as I have said, we have been thinking of some public sector project. We are studying that.

Shri Shinkre: In view of the fact that the Nepa newsprint production is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the country and we have to import quite a lot of newsprint from abroad, costing very much in foreign exchange, and also in view of the fact that most of our so-called national newspapers contain 3|4 advertisement and only 1|4 or less than 1|4 news and views as such, are Government contemplating any steps to impose some restrictions on these newspapers regarding the volume of advertisement in a paper so that the production of Nepa Mills and a little import from outside could meet the requirements?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: So far as the Ministry of Industries is concerned, it is concerned only with the supply of newsprint. We have no control over newspapers as such.

Return of Indian Cargo confiscated by Pakistan

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*271. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri R. Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Sonavane:
Shri Y. D. Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any initiative to secure the release of Indian Cargo confiscated by Pakistan during the conflict between the two countries last year; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Ever since the cease-fire last year, Government have been constantly endeavouring to

reach an arrangement with Pakistan for reciprocal release of detained cargoes. Specific proposals for mutual exchange of cargoes in their entirety were made to Pakistan in November 1965 and reiterated by us in March 1966. They evoked no response from Pakistan. At the Ministerial level talks held at Rawalpindi in March last, Pakistan showed no inclination to discuss this matter. However, as a result of persuasion by aid giving countries, Pakistan decided in January 1966, following the Tashkent declaration accord, to release aid cargoes destined for India in favour of donor countries.

(b) The present position is that while Pakistan has released some consignments of aid cargo, she has taken no steps to release other cargo impounded by her.

Shri N. R. Laskar: When Pakistan is not in a mood to settle all outstanding disputes with India, why is our Government so much anxious to release some of the cargo impounded during the last conflict?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Since we are following the Tashkent Declaration both in letter and in spirit, all the things flowing from that would have to be adhered to as a national policy.

Shri N. R. Laskar: Do our Government gain something by this one-sided giving up of the goods to Pakistan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The gain is obvious.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the Government aware of the fact that there were two types of cargo impounded by Pakistan? One was cargo which was military hardware; the other was cargo which consisted of things for our consumption. What is the value of cargo of the first and second kind? What is the value of the total cargo impounded by Pakistan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member has divided the cargo into two categories, but they were of three types. There is no military hardware involved in this. The first category was the value of Indian cargoes impounded while in transit through the river waters of East Pakistan. The second category was the value of Indian cargo impounded by Pakistan from neutral and Pakistani ships in Pakistan ports; the third category was the aid cargo given to India as aid by the various foreign countries which passed through Pakistan. Out of these three the last one is the one in which release has been agreed to.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of the fact that the confiscation by Pakistan constitutes a clear violation of international law and in view of the fact that our unilateral adherence to the spirit and the letter of the Tashkent Agreement has not been able to secure any results, what remedies do the Government plan to pursue in the matter of having this cargo released and, if so, by when are these decisions going to be finalised by the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have not remained inactive. We brought this matter to the notice of the United Nations in a letter written to the UN Secretary-General on the 17th December, 1965. This letter to the UN Secretary-General has been circulated to the members of the Security Council as a Security Council document. We are pursuing through diplomatic and bilateral channels of discussion to bring to book all these issues which relate to Pakistan. The steps have been declared before the House from time to time.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in deciding to release the Pak cargo which had been detained by us Government had taken note of the fact that even if Pakistan wants to decide to release all our cargo in favour of India, India will not be

able to get all the cargo because a large number of cargo, for example, tea, corrugated iron sheets and cigarettes, have been disposed of by the Pakistanis in the mean time? How are Government going to settle this matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The international practice of compensation is there. Cargo which has been consumed away will have to be compensated for. Cargo which is usable will have to be taken into account.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know if necessary precautions are envisaged to safeguard against such confiscation in the event of similar conflicts occurring in the near future?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a very hypothetical question.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know whether Government feel that good sense will prevail on the Pakistan Government and that they will release all our cargo; if not, what measures do they think proper to get our cargo back?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We very much share the hopes of the hon. lady Member which she expressed in the first part of her question.

Shri Basappa: What is the value of the cargo that has been released and what is the value of the other cargo which has not been released so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I will give the tentative figures because they are very, very general and broad estimates. The value of the first category is Rs. 8.41 crores; the value of the second category which I had mentioned is Rs. 8.31 crores and the value of the third category is about Rs. 2½ crores.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Considering that this matter is an important ingredient of the Tashkent Declaration which the Pakistani Government has been treating as little more than a scrap of paper, was this matter discussed by the Prime Minister with the Soviet Prmie Minister during her visit and has the Government requested the Soviet Government to use their good offices with the Pakistani Government; if so, with what result? Or, did the Minister himself discuss this with Soviet Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It was clearly stipulated in the joint communique that was issued. Whatever is contained there is there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A communique conceals more than it expresses always. That is so with most communiques. We know it very well, and you too know it very well. Government also knows it. I think, he is just trying to . . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath says that what is concealed is more than what is expressed.

Shri Manubhai Shah: What is there in the document is obvious. Beyond that I have nothing to add.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Was it discussed formally by the Prime Minister himself?

Mr. Speaker: He says that he has nothing more to add.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To the communique? I think, you should come to the rescue of the House.

Shri Kapur Singh: Shri Kamath also says that you also know all about this matter; so, you might help us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My hon. friend is trying to help me.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Liladhar Kotoki.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before that, will you kindly help he House? He says, he has nothing to add To what? To the communique?

Mr. Speaker: To what has been said in the communique. He has no further information.... (*Interruption*). Shri Liladhar Kotoki.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have read the communique.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The question was whether the Prime Minister or the Minister of International Trade took up this matter with the Soviet authorities during their visits to Soviet Russia. That question has to be answered.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the talk between the two Prime Ministers is concerned . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yourself also.

Shri Manubhai Shah:....actually the talk was for hours and hours and no internal details could ever be known to me or anybody else... (*Interruption*). If you ask me what I discussed, I can tell you something. I discussed about it and there is complete goodwill on the Soviet side to enforce the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a submission? You have to protect us. Here is a Minister who is trying to throw dust not only in our eyes but also in your eyes. He says that the Tashkent Declaration has been honoured. That is not so. The Tashkent Declaration does not cover this. It is only a follow-up action....

Mr. Speaker: Because he was asked what happened between him and the Minister or U.S.S.R., he told that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not said anything. He is an adept at evasion, and he is laughing over it now.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to give the break-up of the various cargo confiscated in East Pakistan, particularly, jute and tea from Assam and other major commodities towards Assam?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is what I said. About the first category, what the hon. Member has referred to, it is Rs. 8.41 crores. That is under negotiation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the reply of the hon. Minister, it appears that he does not know what transpired between our Prime Minister and Mr. Kosygin. This flows from the Tashkent Agreement. I would like to know whether any communication has been addressed to the Soviet Union to use their good offices and see that they release our cargo.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not a point on which we ask the interference of good offices of a third Government. But in broad Principle, more than the cargo exchange, there are many other aspects of the Tashkent Agreement to which we have been continuously drawing the attention of not only U.S.S.R. but also other friendly countries.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I put a straight question whether in this respect any communication has been addressed to them.

Shri Manubhai Shah: No.

Shri Bade: Carrying the question of Shri Kamath further, I want to know whether, while having talks with the Russian Minister, he discussed this problem and whether they told him that they will insist on Pakistan to release our cargo.

Shri Manubhai Shah: You don't get an answer 'Yes' or 'No' in such matters. We mentioned it to them and they expressed sympathy and said that the Tashkent Declaration should be implemented.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a question of 'Yes' or 'No'; it is not that immediately the cargo will be released. The question was whether they will try or not.

Shri Hem Barua: Should the Minister go abroad to make a mention of

things and then get no reply? Why should the foreign exchange be spent like this?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Wasted like this.

Mr. Speaker: Others also do not give a definite reply that they will do this or that. They will only give hopes that they will try.

Shri Hem Barua: They did not give even hopes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He did not say even that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister has got any authentic news about the fact that all the impounded cargo plus our ships have been re-painted by Pakistan and are being used by different names?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is true. We have got information that some of the cargo are being re-painted and used by Pakistan.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ताशकन्द घोषणा के बाद हमने उन का कितने रुपये का माल छोड़ा है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमने कोई साढ़े सात करोड़ रुपये का माल छोड़ा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्होंने वास्तव में कार्गो को पेन्ट कर के उपयोग किया है जो कि बहुत गलत है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में बतलाया कि जब हम ने मंत्री स्तर पर पाकिस्तान से बातचीत करनी चाही तब वह बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हुए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कभी मंत्री महोदय ने कोई बात छेड़ी है। यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं छेड़ी।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हम ने कई दफे छेड़ी है। रावलपिंडी में छेड़ी थी। लन्दन में जब मैं फारूख साहब से मिला तब भी छेड़ी थी। जहां भी मौका मिलता है वहां छेड़ते हैं और परिणाम आपके सामने रख देते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने यह नहीं बतलाया कि माल हमारा जब्त हुआ है तब इसमें विलसन और जानसन क्या कर सकते हैं। सरकार यह बतलाये कि क्या किसी जगह पर आप यह तय कर के आये हैं कि पाकिस्तान माने या न माने, हम ताशकन्द के पुतले को जरूर अपने गले में डाले रक्खेंगे। अगर मदाखिलत पाकिस्तान नहीं चाहता है तो सरकार के पास इसका क्या उपाय है।

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would beg the forbearance of the House. There are large matters at stake, not only the exchange of cargo. Actually, I did not go to the Soviet Union to discuss this matter. I went for a different purpose following devaluation. Those aspects were completely resolved. My trip there was not for this purpose. But, incidentally, I mentioned this and they showed sympathy. I have already told about that. All that can be done is to invoke the sympathy of the people.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Take follow-up action now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: All this cargo which was impounded by both the sides was being carried in ships naturally and the ships too were impounded along with the cargo. May I know whether the present position is that it is only the cargo, the Indian cargo, impounded by Pakistan which they are refusing to release or they have refused to release any of the ships also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The ships and cargo are two separate issues and I had the privilege to tell the House before that we have agreed to exchange three ships for three ships. The ships which contained the cargo were not impounded; it was only the cargo which was impounded.

Shri Tyagi: I understand from the reply given by the hon. Minister that we have released the Pakistan cargo and before or after the release, some negotiations took place with Pakistan. I want to know specifically as to what was their response and what was their exact reply to releasing cargo under this so-called Tashkent agreement. Have they refused totally and despite their refusal, we have taken unilateral action to release or was it on some conditions that we released their cargo?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The point that I have made out several times before this House is this: the action of both the governments for normalisation of relations has been more or less unilateral. In the case of aid cargo, it was more bilateral. The foreign countries who are giving assistance to Pakistan and whose cargo was impounded in India and the foreign governments whose cargo was meant for India and was impounded in Pakistan were as much interested in getting those released. There, the hon. Member is right; it was a bilateral discussion and, therefore, both the governments agreed to release the cargoes; they are under release.

Imported Tractors from U.S.S.R.

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*272. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for the tractors imported from U.S.S.R. because they are cheaper than the tractors manufactured in India;

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that dealers are using unfair means in the distribution of these tractors; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1965, imports of 1935 tractors from U.S.S.R. were arranged. During 1966, arrangements have already been finalised for the import of 1305 tractors and are being progressed for import of about another 700 tractors from the U.S.S.R.

(c) and (d). There are four firms who act as the importing agents and they have been specifically directed by the S.T.C. to maintain registers regarding booking of orders, and to supply the tractors strictly on "first come first serve" basis. A few complaints were received from agriculturists about difficulty in obtaining their requirements; whenever such complaints are received, they are investigated and remedial measures are taken by the S.T.C.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Government has made any assessment of the number of tractors that will be required in the Fourth Five-Year Plan and whether the Government has made any arrangement for supply of those tractors indigenously or through import from U.S.S.R. or other countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have made a comprehensive survey of the requirements and as the hon. Member has suggested, it is divided into two parts; how much we can produce indigenously and the balance to be imported, not necessarily from the U.S.S.R. but from the wide world with whom we have trade relations. We hope to reach near self-sufficiency in indigenous tractor production by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what supervision the State Trading Corporation or the Ministry of Com-

merce or the Minister himself or the army of Deputy Ministers is exercising over those dealers to whom these tractors are allotted for distribution, and is it not a fact that the supervision is so lax that these tractors are selling in black market and our Minister is blissfully ignorant of the situation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am not blissfully ignorant of it; I am aware that some tractors do sell in black market and the charge of the hon. Member is right. But, by and large, the tractors that are received from different countries are distributed as per the instructions of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture through the S.T.C. on the basis of 'first come first served'. We are also hoping to import more to satisfy the ever-growing demand for tractors in this country.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अवमूल्यन के बाद आयातित ट्रैक्टर्ज के दाम बहुत अधिक बढ़ गए हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बढ़े हुए भावों पर किसानों को आप ट्रैक्टर्ज देंगे या पुराने भाव जो पहले थे उन पर देंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बात यह है कि ट्रैक्टर्ज की डिमांड बहुत ज्यादा है और उसको मीट नहीं हम कर सकते हैं । जो इम्पोर्टिड चीज होगी उसके दाम तो थोड़े बहुत बढ़ेंगे चूंकि 57.5 परसेंट इम्पोर्ट के लिये ज्यादा देना पड़ता है । जो हिन्दुस्तान में बनने वाले ट्रैक्टर्ज हैं उन के लिए इतने बढ़ाने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है , कोई जरूरत नहीं है । हम ट्रैक्टर फैक्टरीज से बातचीत कर रहे हैं । उन ट्रैक्टर्ज में जितना इम्पोर्ट कंटैंट होगा उसको देखते हुए दाम जितने बढ़ाने की आवयकता होगी उसके सिवाय और दाम वे नहीं बढ़ा सकती हैं ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : बढ़ेंगे तो क्या आप सबसिडी दे कर पहले वाले दामों पर इन ट्रैक्टर्ज को किसानों को दिलायेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अभी तक तो कोई सबसिडी देने का इरादा नहीं है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: There is a great demand for tractors imported from the U.S.S.R. The hon. Minister was just mentioning some figures in this regard, which I could not follow. I would like to know how many tractors were imported in 1965 from the U.S.S.R. May I also know the total number of tractors brought from the U.S.S.R. during the Third Five Year Plan and how many of them are lying idle for lack of proper servicing and also spare parts? May I know whether before importing more tractors from the U.S.S.R., Government are going to provide better facilities for servicing and also spare parts?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not carry the dictionaries in regard to all the figures for all the years and all the countries. If the hon. Member wants to know the number imported from the U.S.S.R., he may table a separate question.

But what I can say is that not a single tractor, to our knowledge, is lying either with the S.T.C. or in the depots. On the contrary, there is a clamour for them, and even before we distribute them, there is a demand which is almost twice what is available.

Shri P. C. Borooah: They are lying idle in the field.

Shri S. Kandappan: What facilities have been given for servicing?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि विदेशों से आयातित ट्रैक्टर्ज की कीमत और खास तौर से यूगोस्लाविया के जैटर ट्रैक्टर्ज के दाम ढाई हजार से साढ़े पांच हजार रुपये तक बढ़ा दिये गये हैं ? अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि सबसिडी देने का कोई इरादा नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय यह समझते हैं कि साढ़े पांच हजार रुपया ज्यादा दे करके कोई

किसान ट्रैक्टर खरीद कर काम कर सकता है, किफायत के साथ काम कर सकता है? यदि नहीं तो क्या उपाय मंत्री महोदय सोच रहे हैं कीमत को कम करने के लिए?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पहली बात तो यह है कि डिमांड इतनी ज्यादा है कि . . .

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : प्रश्न यह नहीं है ? प्रश्न यह है. . .

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सुनिये तो सही, दोनों बातें आ जायेंगी ।

जो पूरा इम्पोर्टिड ट्रैक्टर है उसके लिए करीब 57.5 परसेंट तो बढ़ाना ही पड़ेगा । उस के बाद भी इन ट्रैक्टर्ज की इतनी डिमांड है कि हम पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है जिस फैक्ट्री का का आपने नाम बताया है और जो इम्पोर्टिड ट्रैक्टर नहीं हैं, जो इंडिजिनस है, जिसके अन्दर थोड़ा बहुत इम्पोर्ट कंटेंट है, उस फैक्ट्री वालों को हम बुला रहे हैं, उन से बात चीत कर रहे हैं । उन को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वे पूरा 57.5 परसेंट बढ़ा दें । उस में जो इम्पोर्ट कंटेंट होगा उसको हम नापेंगे ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : जो दाम बढ़ चुके हैं और वसूल भी कर चुके हैं, उस पैसे को क्या वापिस दिलायेंगे ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जरूर वापिस करेंगे अगर गलत दाम बढ़ाया होगा तो ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is a very important question. Some more supplementary questions should be allowed.

Shri Tyagi: Only three supplementary questions have been allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I have passed on to the next question.

Review of Control on Essential Commodities

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*273. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Shrimati Renuka Ray:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of the control on essential commodities has been made particularly on edible oils; and

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at and the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6672/66].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what the hon. Minister's own information is regarding availability and prices, particularly of edible oils and drugs and medicines in different parts of the country, and whether he agrees that the availability is poor and difficult and the prices are too high and are much more than the controlled prices, and if so, what improvement we can expect in the next few months?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I expect considerable improvement because the kharif crop is reported to be good. The oilseeds production is likely to be normal and the effect of it in the Bombay, Madras and Calcutta markets is already being felt. But it is true, as the hon. Member says, that the oil prices have gone up not only after devaluation but even before devaluation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have not mentioned anything about devaluation at all.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am bringing the whole issue before the House because the House is always interested in both sides of the picture. We have imported sunflower oil from the Soviet Union, and we have imported soyabean oil from the U.S.A. and some other oil from the West European countries.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister has ignored drugs completely, and has confined himself only to edible oils.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as drugs are concerned, we have brought in a rigid price control on drugs. All have been asked to adhere to the prices fixed in 1963, not the prices prevailing now but the prices fixed in 1963. Both the retail and the wholesale prices will be printed on the cartons.

Shri Tyagi: And the super bazar will do the trick!

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether Government have any programme to have a complete list of the basic essentials of consumption and see that at least these essential items are given top priority of production and that they are available to the common citizen?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, that is the line on which we are working that the basic essentials of life must be produced adequately and should be made available at reasonable prices to the people. In regard to foodgrains, pulses and other things, the position is fairly satisfactory. So is the case with kerosene, drugs and medicines. Sugar is being sold at controlled prices. Cotton textiles of mass consumption and popular varieties are already controlled and distributed at controlled prices. But this does not make the whole picture. There are many other items which we in view and which we are going into to see that the production is enlarged and also satisfactory distribution at controlled prices takes places.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: From the Minister's reply, it seems that they are depending entirely for their success on the new harvest.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as oil is concerned.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: And foodgrains too, I presume. He has mentioned that the Foodgrains Policy Committee is still reviewing the matter of procurement and distribution of foodgrains. When is this Committee going to submit its report and when are Government going to take a decision in view of the fact that prices, whether devaluation or not, are going steadily upwards?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Gadgil Committee is expected to submit its report very soon. I may also say that as far as foodgrains are concerned, there are separate questions tabled on that to the Food and Agriculture Minister. That may be the proper occasion to deal with that because he will be able to give the whole picture.

Shri S. Kandappan: In spite of the tall claim made by the Commerce Minister that prices of edible oils are not very high and despite the fact that they are importing soyabean and other oils from foreign countries, the fact is that prices are soaring high. In this context, what is the justification for allowing the Gujarat State, which is a surplus State as far as edible oils are concerned, to ban the movement of oil to other States? Also, because of the prospective possibilities of export of this commodity to foreign countries, have Government taken any steps to raise the production considerably by giving incentives to the farmers for the same.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are too many questions involved in one.

Mr. Speaker: He need answer only one.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As regards the Gujarat Government putting a ban on the movement of oil, so far as the essential edible items are concerned, the general policy in the last two years has been that to meet the unprecedented situation created by drought, every State Government was given power under the Essential Commodities Act to restrict the movement of gram, pulses, wheat, rice and edible oils to suit local conditions. Other State Governments have done the same in regard to gram, wheat, rice and so on as the Gujarat Government have done in regard to oils.

Shri S. Kandappan: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: It contains so many questions.

Shri S. Kandappan: Specifically I wanted to know this. It is a fact that only groundnut oil is considered suitable for vanaspati manufacture. Imported oil is not being used for that purpose.

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, no; it is used only for vanaspati.

Shri S. Kandappan: Previously, we used to export groundnut and oil to foreign countries. But due to shortage in the country, we have not been able to do so at present. So to me it looks that this action of the Gujarat Government dampens the spirit of the farmers there. So why not lift the ban on movement of oil?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Shri Manubhai Shah: You asked me to answer only one question; otherwise, I would have covered elaborately the whole thing. The matter is simple. We were exporting many things, but with the local demand, particularly for essential items, rising, we have had to restrict it.....

Mr. Speaker: If he has answered one supplementary question, I am satisfied.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Is it a fact that due to paucity of oilseeds, mills belonging to the oilmen's co-operative societies in the country are remaining idle for a long time now? If so, what steps are being taken to provide adequate raw materials to such societies?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not follow. Which societies?

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Oilmen's co-operative societies throughout the country.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Throughout the counrty all cooperatives are buying the groundnut and the available seeds as anybody else. No complaint has come to us on that account.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: So long as the actual wholesale stocks of these essential commodities, particularly edible oils and kerosene oil, are in the hands of private dealers, and the Government itself has not actual physical control over the stocks,—incidentally, according to the question he should reply what is the review made and what are the conclusions arrived at, but that reply is not in the statement —does he feel that these control orders are adequate to guard against the activities of unscrupulous traders who are the people actually controlling the stocks?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All aspects of pricing cannot be answered in one question for obvious reasons. Powers under the Essential Commodities Act are quite adequate. They have been fully delegated to the State Governments. Regarding oil and acquisition of stocks, I know of three Governments who have acquired stocks and are distributing oil through fair price shops. It is entirely for the State Government and the local Assembly and others to discuss the local questions. I can here be asked about national policies and national questions, and if the hon. Member draws my attention to a particular deficit in a particular area, I am prepared to take up that matter also.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Lately there has been an alarming decrease in the acreage under groundnut, and on the basis of studies conducted by the Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, off-seasonal variations in the price of groundnut are as much as 700 per cent. May I know what the Government proposes to do to meet the situation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not agree with any of the assumptions. The groundnut acreage is not being down, it has been going up, production of groundnut has been going up: only last year it fell due to drought.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: This was published only last year by the Marketing Adviser.

Shri N. Dandeker: In regard to the non-agricultural essential commodities how does the Minister propose to resolve the conflict between price control on the one hand and the need to increase production on the other?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are for a fair price to be given to the producers to keep the balance as pointed out by the hon. Member. Regarding manufactured articles, we are not for fleecing industry to such an extent that the normal turnover profit which should be given to every enterprise should be denied to them. That is the basis of the textile control, drug control, cycle tyre and tube control; in any control that we bring in future, the consumer's interest is paramount, but the industry's interest is not to be overlooked.

Shrimati Vimala Deshmukh: A short while ago he told the House that sunflower oil and soyabeen oil was imported. Will the Minister be pleased to state how much the quantity is, and what is the method of distribution, and how much less the price will be per kilo?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 150,000 tons of soyabeen oil has been imported and given entirely to the vanaspati industry of India. It is not correct, as the other hon. Member said that imported oil is not used by the vanaspati industry. Eighty per cent of the 10,000 tons of sunflower oil that come from the Soviet Union will go to the vanaspati industry and 2,000 tons to retailers.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आवश्यक वस्तुओं के अभाव के कारण भी मूल्य बढ़ते हैं और व्यापारियों के द्वारा भी मूल्य बढ़ाये जाते हैं । क्या सरकार ने इस बात की खोज की है कि कितने प्रतिशत चीजों के अभाव के कारण मूल्य बढ़ते हैं और कितने प्रतिशत व्यापारियों के द्वारा बढ़ाये जाते हैं ? क्या सरकार ने इन में अन्तर करने का विचार किया है? किसी चीज का जो भाव रेडियो पर प्रसारित किया जाता है , क्या बाजार में वह चीज उसी भाव पर मिलती है ? जो व्यापारी पकड़े जाते हैं, क्या उन के नाम भी रेडियो पर प्रसारित किये जायेंगे ?

*श्री मनुभाई शाह : माननीय सदस्य ने कई सवाल पूछे हैं । मैं उन में किस किस का जवाब दूं ? जहां जहां कोई गड़बड़ करता है, उस के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की जा रही है । ऐसे लोगों को एरेस्ट किया जा रहा है और उनका प्रासिक्यूशन किया जा रहा है । स्टोर्ज और फ्लेयर प्राइस शाप खोली जा रही हैं । मैंने सारा नक्शा हाउस के सामने रखा है । पार्लियामेंट से पावर लेकर हमने एक नया आर्डिनेंस जारी किया है, जिसको हम एक्ट में तब्दील करने जा रहे हैं । हम उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । जहां जहां प्राइस कंट्रोल और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कंट्रोल सक्सेसफुल हो सकता है, वहां वह किया जा रहा है । मैंने हर एक कामोडिटी की तस्वीर आप के सामने खींच दी है ।

Late running of Trains

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*274. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in the number of trains running late;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to avert the late arrival of trains and in making them punctual with a view to helping the travelling public?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) From the analysis of the running of passenger carrying trains on all the Railways during the period July 1965 to June, 1966, it has been revea'ed that the punctuality is almost steady during this period as compared to corresponding period of previous year—showing a slight improvement and drop on B.G. and M. G. respectively.

(b) Severe drought condtions, breaches, and floods, civil disturbances and Bandh on account of border dispute, food agitation, etc., increased incidence of alarm chain pulling, emergent moves, failure of communication, theft of signalling and interlocking equipments, accidents are the main causes affecting the punctuality.

(c) Institution of punctuality drive and close watch at all levels on the running of passenger carrying trains.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Are the Government aware that in the southern zone there is more delay than in the other zones?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is true because as I said, due to disturbance, particularly on Mysore-Maharashtra border, there is delay.... *(Interruptions)*.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Do not the Government consider that if new engines and diesel engines are put in, the delay can be avoided and trains could be made to run in time?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Wherever the situation demands, new engines are placed.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय शायद यह बात छिपाना चाहते हैं कि रेलवे का स्टाफ गाड़ियों की लेट रनिंग सही सही दर्ज नहीं करता और उनके पास रिपोर्ट नहीं आती वरना हम लोगों का अनुभव यह है कि गाड़ियां बहुत देर से चल रही हैं, ठीक समय से वह नहीं चलतीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसा सर्वेक्षण भी किया जाएगा कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों की रिपोर्ट पर नहीं बल्कि जनता की जानकारी के आधार पर सही बात आपको पता चले कि रेलवे के अन्दर गाड़ियों के चलने में कितनी देर हो रही है ? यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में कब कदम उठाया जायेगा जिससे इसमें सुधार हो ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जनता के अनुभव का भी हम लोग लाभ उठायेंगे और माननीय प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय ने एक सूचना दी थी, उस सूचना की जानकारी हमें है और उसको मैं मानता हूं ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that in order to avoid late running of trains, the time table committee generally allots more time than is necessary for running a train and if so, what arrangements are going to be made for local trains especially?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As you know, the time-table committee do make adjustments and the recent adjustments that have been made are that most of the mail trains have been expedited.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गाड़ियां कई कई घंटे लेट चलती हैं जिनको कि शीघ्रगामी गाड़ी कहा जाती है जैसे काश्मीर मेल और उसकी अनेक बार सूचना दी जा चुकी है । मंत्री महोदय उसको टाल-मटोल करते हैं और यहां तक कि मैं तो अनशन कर चुका हूं इस गाड़ी के ठीक समय पर चलने के लिए । उसमें और कोई कारण नहीं इन का जो कंट्रोल विभाग है, कंट्रोल विभाग में ऐसे लोग लिए जा रहे हैं जो अशिक्षित व्यक्ति हैं । इसलिए मंत्री महोदय जब तक कंट्रोल विभाग पर अधिकार नहीं कर लेते तब तक यह होना असम्भव है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कंट्रोल पर कोई नियंत्रण करेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ा दुख है कि स्वामी जी को अनशन करने की धमकी देनी पड़ी थी । लेकिन इनके अनशन की खबर पाते ही हम लोगों के वही कंट्रोल अधिकारी इनके यहां गये और उनकी सारी बातों को स्वीकार कर स्वामी जी ने अनशन की अपनी प्रतिज्ञा को भंग कर दिया .....

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अनशन किया नहीं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : नहीं, अनशन नहीं किया । आगे इनकी राय से शीघ्रगामी गाड़ियों में और काफी शीघ्रता लाने की कोशिश की जायगी ।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : जनाबवाली, यह अनशन बड़ा अहम बात है और स्वामी जी अनशन करने वाले हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब को उस अनशन को बड़ी संजीदगी से विचार करना चाहिए और उनके साथ ऐसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। अनशन बड़ी गम्भीर बात है ।

Shri Oza: Is the Minister aware that the suburban trains on the Central Railway in Bombay are running regularly irregularly and that the administration has definitely deteriorated, causing a lot of irritation to the travellers there?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir. It is true that on the Central Railway this is causing some trouble, but we are trying to improve the situation.

Shri Sezhiyan: Which railway is exempt from late running? He says there is late-running on the Central Railway also.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Yashpal Singh:

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो हालत थर्ड डिवीजनर्स की होती है सर्विसेज में वह हालत पैसेंजर ट्रेन्स की होती है । जब तक माननीय मंत्री जी कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे कि जो कर्मचारी रेल को लेट लायेंगे उनकी तनख्वाह में से पैसा काटा जायगा तब तक चीज ठीक नहीं हो सकती है । या तो मंत्री महोदय की तनख्वाह में से यह हर्जाना दिया जाय, या कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाह से दिया जाय, तब यह ठीक हो सकता है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : बात बड़ी मुनासिब है लेकिन फिर आप उनकी तरफ से मत कहिएगा ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह जानकारी है कि जो ब्रांच लाइनों पर गाड़ियां चलती हैं, मुख्य लाइनों पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों की अपेक्षाकृत वह अधिक लेट आती हैं और कभी कभी तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि साइकिल से भी वह दूरी उतनी देर में तय की जा सकती है, यदि ऐसा है तो उसको ठीक करने के लिए वह कौन से विशेष उपाय सोच रहे हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : ब्रांच लाइनों पर दिक्कत होती है लेकिन जिस क्षेत्र से माननीय प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय आते हैं, एन० ई० रेलवे में उन गाड़ियों की पहले की अपेक्षा काफी गति बढ़ी है .....

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं अपने क्षेत्र की ही बात नहीं कर रहा हूं .....

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसी से मैंने पहले ही कह दिया कि शाखा लाइनों में ऐसी दिक्कत होती है । लेकिन खास कर एन० ई० रेलवे में बड़ा डेफिनिट इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है ।

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know whether the Railway Minister is thinking of adopting some definite measures to the effect that if any trains are running late, then they should refund some portion of the train-fare?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is an information.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Has it come to the notice of the Minister that in the Eastern Railway recently late-running has increased due to the operation of rice smugglers, and is he satisfied that the State Government is co-operating fully in preventing the rice-smugglers from using the railways as the main channel of their operations, and are they satisfied that everything is being done also by the railway administration, particularly in the Eastern Railway, to see that this does not happen?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are not satisfied with the position because trains are generally delayed whenever there is trouble, and this smuggling trouble is there. I am not in a position to state that whatever needs to be done is being done, because if it is being done it is not possible to delay the train. But we are trying to do everything possible.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने देखा है कि यह लेट रनिंग इसके बावजूद है कि टाइम-टेबल में अधिकतर बीच बीच के स्टेशनों पर काफी स्टापेज दिया गया है, 45 मिनट, 1 घंटा, 20 मिनट और इसके बावजूद भी यह ट्रेन्स लेट चलती हैं तो क्या इन बीच के स्टेशनों में लेट ट्रेन्स को छिपाने के लिए जो इतने लम्बे लम्बे स्टापेज दिये गये हैं उनमें कुछ कटौती की जायेगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अगले टाइम टेबल में इसको रख देंगे कि इस पर विचार किया जाय ।

Manufacture of Machine Tools

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***275. Shri Liladhar Kotoki:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any incentive to machine tool manufacturers to minimize the dependence on foreign assistance and know-how for the industry;

(b) how far Government have been successful in inculcating this "Swadeshi Spirit" in the minds of the manufacturers; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to make the Industry self-sufficient and self-reliant?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The necessity for reducing the dependence on foreign assistance and know-how has been stressed and this principle has been the guiding factor in examining new proposals. The initial reaction of the manufacturers has been satisfactory.

(c) This is a long range process and depends upon the development of indigenous capacity for technical design. It is hoped that the establishment of Research Institutes like the Central Mechine Tool Institute, Bangalore and the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur and the industry's own efforts will make the machine tool industry self-sufficient and self-reliant in the not too distant future.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know whether the Minister is aware that even in those cases where the indigenous know-how is developed and is available in this country, the Government sanctions or grants licences for the import of foreign knowhow and assistance and, if so, why?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): If the know-how is available with one of these two institutions, namely, the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore and the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, we do not allow any foreign collaboration, but supposing the know-how is available with some private firm and that firm is not willing to part with the know-how, in that case we have to allow collaboration.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know whether the Government have taken steps to give the necessary facilities for national laboratories to develop

and improve the quality of the indigenous know-how they have developed?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes, Sir.

Shri N. R. Laskar: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that there are certain States where this industry has not been developed at all; if so, whether there is any proposal with the Government to help and create this industry in those States, particularly in the State of Assam?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I quite agree with the hon. Member that there are some States where this industry has not developed, and more so the State of Assam. We will certainly take steps to remove this regional imbalance.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know what steps have been taken in order to make the country near self-sufficient in the matter of technical designing, drawing etc., of which there is so much necessity in the country?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: These two institutions have their objectives like research, designing, development and standardisation of prototypes, studying the behaviour of machine tools and elements etc. So, many things are being done in this connection.

Railway Accidents

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*276. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Daljit iSngh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Basappa:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway accidents during 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far, zone-wise;

(b) the number and percentage of those accidents which occurred owing to human failures or were caused by sabotage or due to failure of equipment/machinery;

(c) the loss of life and property during these periods separately; and

(d) how far the recommendations of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Commission have been implemented in order to minimise the accidents (year-wise progress)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6673/66].

(c) Loss of life as a result of train accidents during 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 (April, 66 to June, 66) was 240, 123 and 233 respectively.

The cost of damage to Railway property was estimated at approximately. Rs. 71,00,100/- during 1964-65

Rs. 84,85,600 during 1965-66 and Rs. 38,33,700 during 1966-67 (April, 66 to June, 66).

(d) Majority of the recommendations of Railways Accidents Committee—1962 have since been implemented. Vigorous action is being taken for expeditious implementation of the remaining recommendations.

As many of the recommendations are long term ones involving continuous implementation, no attempt to classify the implementation year-wise has been made, as such a classification would be misleading.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in view of the increasing number of railway accidents caused by sabotage, particularly in the North-east Frontier Railway, Government have taken any special measures to prevent this sort of accidents; if so, the details thereof?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir. When Lumding-Dipu explosions occurred, a day after Diphu explosion a special measure was taken and that measure has proved suitable in regard to controlling the situation because after that, by implementing that measure, quite a number of cases were detected, which could have caused even bigger explosions.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the Conference of Railway Officials convened by the Railway Minister in June this year noted that the increasing number of accidents is partly attributed to the fact that there is negligence on the part of the railway personnel, resulting in loss of life to the public? What is the reaction of the Government to that?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We discussed all those problems. There are several causes for accidents. In some cases, the railwaymen are at fault. That question was also discussed.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Since the number of accidents due to the failure on the part of the railway staff in performing their duties satisfactorily is very large, I would like to know if it is due to lack of supervision? Do the hon. Minister and the higher officers of the Railway Ministry travel by rail or by air or by road?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Even now rail travel is much safer, compartively. You can compare it with any other mode of transport. As I said earlier, it is true that during the period April to June there have been some very deplorable accidents and explosions. Still, I feel the figures are worth comparing with those of the earlier years. Because of improvements in technology the number of staff failures has come down.

श्री दलजीत सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं जहां हादशों के और कारण हैं, वहां जो हमारी यूनियनें हैं, विरोधी दलों की यूनियनें हैं, वे भी उनकी वजह हैं । हड़तालों की जो धमकियां दी जाती हैं, उनकी वजह से एम्पलाइज में डिस्सिलिन कम होता जा रहा है, इस वजह से हादशों में इज़ाफ़ा होता है । विरोधी दलों की यूनियनों के जो कारिन्दे हैं, वे ड्यूटी खुद नहीं करते, दूसरों से करवाते हैं—क्या यह भी कारण है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हो सकता है । इसका डिटेल में पता लगायेंगे ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In spite of the very clear recommendation of the Accidents Committee that the outmoded equipments must be changed and that the unmanned gates should be mannel as soon as possible, in the Central Railways between Banda and Kanpur only outmoded equipments are being used so much so that the distance of 80 miles is being covered by 8 or 9 hours and every day the train is stopped for mending. If the hon. Minister is aware of this, what action is he going to take to rectify the position?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are glad that Banda features in this House occasionally We shall attend to that.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विवरण मंत्री महोदय ने दिया, उससे साफ़ जाहिर है कि इक्विपमेंट और लोगों की असावधानी या तोड़-फोड़ के कारण जो दुर्घटनायें हैं, उनकी संख्या घटती जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जिन सालों का विवरण उन्होंने दिया है, उनके अपेक्षाकृत जो जान और माल की इन दुर्घटनाओं में हानि हुई है, वह ज्यादा है या कम ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस की फिगर दे दी है, अगर साल भर का देखें तो कम भी हो सकता है, इसमें तीन महीने का दिया गया है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that the largest number of accidents was due to failure of railway staff. May I know whether any steps in the form of giving additional training to the staff have been thought of?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir. We are vigorously pursuing the implementation of the recommendations of the Railway Accidents Committee. In pursuance of that, safety classes have been opened virtually in all the railways and quite a number of railway staff have got training.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि रेलवे में दुर्घटनाओं के कारण जो आदमी मारे जाते हैं, उनको दो-चार सौ रुपया देकर शान्त कर दिया जाता है। लेकिन उनकी जीविका का साधन नहीं होता। इसलिये, श्रीमान् जी, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जैसे हवाई जहाज वगैरह में जो इन्श्योरेन्स होता है, बीमा होता है, उसी तरह से क्या इसमें भी उसी प्रकार की कोई प्रणाली लागू की जायेगी, ताकि उसका निर्वाह हो सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सजैशन है । श्री भागवत झा आजाद ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : सजैशन नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इसे करने की योजना बनाई है या नहीं बनाई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा आपने कहा ऐसा एक सुझाव आया है हम लोगों के पास, बाहर से किसी दूसरे नागरिक ने लिखा है और उस पर हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह नहीं है कि केवल 200 रुपया देकर छोड़ दिया जाय वह तो ग़लत है क्योंकि पांच सौ रुपये तक हम लोग फौरन ऐक्सग्रेशिया पेमेंट देते हैं ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जहां एक तरफ यह विचार मालूम पड़ता है कि सैबोटेज के कारण या अनमैंड गेट्स होने के कारण यह ऐक्सीडेंट्स अधिक होते हैं वहां दरअसल यह बात नहीं है क्योंकि स्टेटमेंट को देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि इन ऐक्सीडेंट्स में अधिकांश 58 परसेंट जो हैं वह फेल्योर आफ रेलवे स्टाफ के कारण हैं और इक्विपमेंट के 17 परसेंट हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर सैबोटेज का औसत 7 परसेंट है, जहां मनुष्य के फेल्योर का यह हाल हो रहा है वहां इसको सुधारने का अब तक क्या प्रयत्न किया गया है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसको सुधारने के लिए रेलवे ऐक्सीडेंट्स कमेटी ने अपनी अधिकांश सिफारिशों को निर्धारित किया है और उसके अनुसार जो-जो उन्होंने सुझाव दिये हैं उनको कार्यान्वित किया जायगा ।

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12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के कर्मचारियों की छंटनी

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S.N.Q. 4. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री सेझियान :
श्री नी० श्रीकान्तन नायर :
श्री त्रिदिब कुमार चौधरी :
श्री नम्बियार :
श्री उमानाथ :
श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री इम्बीचीबाबा :
श्री पीट्टेकाट्ट :
श्री मनोहरन :
श्री ह० प० चटर्जी :
श्री बदरुद्दुजा :
श्री मोहम्मद कोया :
श्री अ० कु० गोपालन :
श्री कन्डप्पन :
श्री शिवशंकरन :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
डा० रानेन सेन :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्रीमती विमला देवी :
श्री मे० क० कुमारन :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री रामभद्दन :

क्या **लोहा और इस्पात** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के कर्मचारियों की बड़े पैमाने पर छंटनी की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं : और

(ग) क्या भिलाई में पटरी निर्माण संयंत्र बन्द कर दिया है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). No, Sir, it is however a fact that during the last month Bhilai Steel Plant authorities issued notices to 19 Construction Engineers whose contract had expired in December, 1965, as the Construction work relating to Bhilai's expansion Project was tapering off.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री बड़े : यह भिलाई का इस्पात कारखाना जो कि अच्छा चल रहा था वहां मिसमैनेजमेंट और फ़िजूलखर्ची होनी शुरू हो गई है और वहां पर नेहरू कलचर हाउस का एक थियेटर बनने जा रहा है जिसका कि उद्घाटन प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब करने वाले थे लेकिन उन्होंने अच्छा किया कि वसा उन्होंने नहीं किया। उसमें ढाई लाख रुपया खर्च होने का एस्टिमेट था लेकिन उसमें कहा गया है कि 12 लाख रुपया और खर्च हो रहा है, 40,000 का फरनीचर दिल्ली से मंगाया गया है। 4000 रुपया मोटर ट्रक का दिल्ली से भिलाई तक ले जाने का किराया दिया गया है इस तरह की फिजूलखर्ची हो रही है उधर 4000 मजदूरों की छंटनी, 123 सुपरवाइजर्स की छंटनी और जो अभी 19 इंजीनियरों की छंटनी की गई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस तरह की फिजूलखर्ची को कम करके इन लोगों को फिर काम में लगाने की शासन की इच्छा है ?

श्री सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल तो रिट्रैंचमेंट का है जो कि यहां पर सामने दरपेश है। कंस्ट्रक्शन इंजीनियर्स जो कि कंस्ट्रक्शन में काम करने वाले थे वह मेन स्टील वर्क्स में परमानेंट स्टील एम्पलायीज नहीं थे, मुस्तकिल तौर पर वहां नहीं लिये गये हैं, वह कंट्रैक्ट

बेसिस पर लिये गये थे इसलिए उनका जब कंट्रैक्ट समाप्त हो गया तब उनको नोटिसेज दे दिये गये हैं लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जिन बहुत सारे लोगों की जिनकी छंटनी होने को थी उनमें से बहुत सारे लोगों को काम दे दिया गया है, काफ़ी लोगों को काम देने का प्रयत्न किया गया है और 96 इंजीनियर्स को वापिस काम पर रख दिया गया है और इसी तरह से करीब 6000 वर्कर्स को भिलाई स्टील प्लांट में मेन स्टील प्लांट में काम दिया गया है।

श्री बड़े : मेरे सवाल का जो पार्ट सी० था Whether the rail manufacturing plant at Bhilai is closed, उसका जवाब आना चाहिए। क्या यह बात सच है कि रेल मैनुफैक्चरिंग प्लांट का उत्पादन इतना बढ़ गया है कि स्टाक फिजूल पड़ा हुआ है, इंडियन रेलवेज ने उसे लेने से इंकार कर दिया है क्योंकि वह रेल सौफ्ट हैं जबकि मि० आहूजा जो यहां के अफसर हैं जिनको कि 2000 रुपये तनख्वाह मिलती है उनको प्रवास का 50,000 रुपया सेंक्शन करके अरब देशों में भेजा गया है ताकि वह रेल का मार्केट तलाश करे। हालत यह हो रही है कि जहां पहले तीन पारियां चलती थीं वहां अब एक पारी चलनी शुरू हो गयी है और रेल का स्टाक फिजूल पड़ा हुआ है।

श्री सेठी : जहां तक रेल मैन्युफैक्चरिंग प्लांट की उत्पादन क्षमता का ताल्लुक है उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता 3 लाख 65 हजार टन इस साल की है। अब चूंकि रेलों की डिमांड पहले से कुछ कम हो गई है इसलिए अभी यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि इन रेलों को दूसरे देशों को विदेशों में ऐक्सपोर्ट किया जाए और इसलिए मिडिल ईस्ट और अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज में मार्केट तलाश करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

श्री बड़े : उन्होंने लेना नामंजूर कर दिया है क्योंकि हमारे यहां की रेलें सौफ्ट होती हैं।

श्री सेठी : जहां तक क्वालिटी का सवाल है उस में कोई फर्क नहीं है बाक़ी चूंकि उनकी मांग कम हो गई है इसलिए उनका उठाव कम हो गया है और हम उनको बाहर एक्सपोर्ट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए मिडिल ईस्ट में और अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज में आदमी भेजे गये हैं जानकारी लेने के लिए कि कहां उसका एक्सपोर्ट हो सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 50,000 रुपया खर्च इसके लिए किया जाना है।

श्री बड़े : मेरे क्वैश्चन के पार्ट सी० का जवाब मंत्री जी ने.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दे दिया है। अब आगे चलने दीजिये।

श्री सेठी : जब कोई बाहर जायगा जितना फोरन एक्सचेंज देना जरुरी होगा वह उसे देना होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री ने बतलाया कि उन्होंने कुछ लोगों को काम दिया तो जिनको काम पर उन्होंने रक्खा है वह कितने लोग हैं और वह लोग कितने हैं जिनको कि दूसरे स्थानों पर काम दिया गया है? वहां वह लोग काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, वहां की आबहवा उनको मुआफिक नहीं बैठती डाक्टर ने ऐसी रिपोर्ट दी है और वह वापिस यहां आ गये हैं लेकिन आज भी उनको काम पर नहीं लिया जाता है तो इसका क्या कारण है? दूसरे जिस समय यह भिलाई स्टील प्लांट बना था उस समय जिन काश्तकारों की जमीनें ऐक्वायर की गई थीं उनसे कहा गया था कि हम तुम्हें काम देंगे, काम उन्हें दिया गया लेकिन उसके बाद उन्हें काम से हटाया गया तो उन्हें पुनः काम में लगाने के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करेगी ?

श्री सेठी : करीब 6200 मजदूरों को मेन स्टील वर्क में काम दिया गया है। उसके अलावा 727 लोगों को दूसरी जगह प्लांट से बाहर काम दिलाने की कोशिश की गई है और उनको काम मिल गया है। 83 लोगों को काम दिलाने के बारे में कोशिश की गई है और उनको काम मिलने वाला है। जितने लोगों की जमीने ली गई थीं और जो कि कंस्ट्रक्शन में काम कर रहे थे उनके बारे में यहां से आदेश प्रसारित कर दिया गया है कि यहां चूंकि कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम समाप्त हो गया है इसलिए जिन लोगों की जमीने ले ली गई हैं उनको मेन स्टील वर्क में स्थान दे दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा था। दूसरी जगह जहां भेजा गया था वहां का हवा पानी उनके मआफिक नहीं था, बौरडर ऐरियाज की आबहवा उनके मुआफिक नहीं आयी और डाक्टर की रिपोर्ट है कि वह लोग वहां काम नहीं कर सकते, वे वहां पर डाक्टर की सलाह के अनुसार लौट आये तो उनको यहां काम नहीं दिया गया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार उनको उस स्थान पर काम देने की कोशिश करेगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहां काम न हो तो दूसरी जगह देगी। ऐसे कई आदमी थे जो ऐसी दूसरी जगह गये थे और वहां डाक्टर ने कहा कि वह काम नहीं कर सकते और वह वापिस आ गये हैं डाक्टर की सिफारिश पर तो उनको क्या काम में लगाया जायगा?

श्री सेठी : यदि यहां उनको काम देना संभव होगा तो जरूर इस बात की कोशिश की जायेगी कि उनको काम दिया जाय।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : राज्य सभा में भी यह प्रश्न आया था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका यहां पर आप हवाला न दें, राज्य सभा में क्या उन्होंने उत्तर दिया उसको आप यहां पर रेफ़र नहीं कर सकते हैं अलबत्ता आप सवाल जो पूछना हो पूछ लीजिये।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिन किसानों की जमीन ली गई थी कारख़ाना बनाते समय क्या उन किसानों को दूसरी जगह भी भूमि दी गई थी या नहीं दी गई...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल यह नहीं है है कि भूमि दी गई थी या नहीं।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : वह कमायेगें और खायेगें क्या?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सवाल दूसरा है। श्री मधु लिमये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने कहा कि यह 19 इंजीनियर्स रचना के और निर्माण के काम में थे। इस देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में निर्माण और रचना का काम बड़े पैमाने पर चल रहा है, आख़िरकार यह जो इंजीनियर लोग हैं, मिस्त्री हैं दूसरे कुशल और निपुण कारीगर होते हैं वैज्ञानिक लोग होते हैं उनको तालीम देने के लिए समाज बहुत पैसा खर्च करता है, तो जब ऐसे लोगों की छंटनी के कारण यह पैसा फिजूल न जाय इसलिए क्या सरकार सारे देश के लिए ऐसे कुशल कारीगर, इंजीनियर, मिस्त्री, वैज्ञानिक आदि लोगों का कोई एक पूल बनायेगी? ताकि अगर इन लोगों का एक योजना में उपयोग नहीं है तो उनको किसी दूसरी योजना में लगाया जा सके वैसे इनकी तालीम पर काफ़ी पैसा खर्च हो चुका है, अनुभव भी पा चुके हैं ये लोग तो उसके बारे में मैं जानकारी चाहता हूं?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : बहुत जगह हमारा काम हो रहा है और उन जाहों पर जहां जहां उन आदमियों की जरूरत पड़ेगी उनको हम लेने की कोशिश करते हैं परन्तु हर काम की सीमा होती

है। यह 19 आदमी जो हैं इनके लिए भी प्रयास किया जा रहा है। उसमें समय लगता है। उनको भी तीन महीने का नोटिस है। कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि एक ही मिनट में सब को नौकरी मिल जाय। उसमें वक्त लगता है। हम लोग उसकी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या सबका कोई एक पूल बनाने की तजवीज है?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : कोई ऐसा इंडस्ट्रियल पूल तो नहीं है साइंटिफिक परसनल का एक पूल है और उसमें वे रजिस्टर करा सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : जवाब क्या हुआ? मैंने कहा था कि जिनको स्किल्ड मेन पावर कहा जाता है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि सिर्फ जो साइंटिफिक लोग हैं उनका पूल है दूसरों का नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने पूछा था कि क्या उनका विचार है कि इस तरीके के जो निपुण...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि यह साइंस वालों के लिये है, दूसरों के लिये नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो अलग बात हो गई है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है कि ऐसा कोई पूल बनाया जाये।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : इस पर ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। उनका सुझाव है और हम इस पर विचार करेंगे।

Shri Sezhiyan: The Minister said that certain persons had to be retrenched. As per the appointment order, they were given to understand that there was a contract which was likely to be renewed and put on a permanent basis, and also that they would be allowed to work throughout India. In that case I want to know how this retrenchment notice came to be issued on the 14th July and retrenchment took place from 15th July. Was any time allowed to absorb them on some other posts, especially for the senior officers who were working there for ten or fifteen years?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As far as the staff who were working on the construction are concerned, they were on a contract basis.

Shri Sezhiyan: Was any indication given to them previously that they would be retrenched? They cannot be retrenched all of a sudden. I want to know whether any indication was given to them that their services would not be required.

Shri P. C. Sethi: They have been given three months' pay.

Shri Sezhiyan: We do not want about pay. Was any indication given to those 19 persons who were retrenched that their services would not be required?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As soon as the work came to a completion, their services would not be required. The contract with the engineers was going to expire on the 31st December, 1965 and this fact was known to them.

Shri Sezhiyan: My question is whether it was intimated to them or whether any indication was given that their services would not be required after a certain date.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any indication was given to them or not.

Shri T. N. Singh: After the termination of the contract period, it was generally known that their services would not be required. Some people approached me also with regard to continuance because they knew that after the expiry of that period, their services would be terminated. The notice was already there to all of

them that their services would be only for construtcion period. In any case, they were continued as far as possible. In the meantime, we had been trying to find jobs for those people. Even now, there is scope and there are occasions when they may probably get jobs. Beyond that, nothing more can be done.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know from the hon. Minister whether last year these people wanted the Bhilai Steel Plant authorities to forward their applications to the Bokaro Steel Plant and they were informed in writing that their services would not be terminated and that they would be allowed to continue in service and if so, whether this retrenchment all of a sudden is not a breach of promise on the part of the Government which is controlling several steel mills in this country and which would ultimately require the services of these people?

Shri T. N. Singh: So far as I know, I was shown a letter which claimed to have given that assurance. I saw that letter. There is no such compulsory assurance or obligatory assurance or a definite assurance that they will be given any jobs.

As far as their employment in Bokaro is concerned, the Managing Director of Bokaro was asked to visit that factory itself—Bhilai—and select as many people from there as he could.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: My question was whether their applications were forwarded because the Managing Director of the Bokaro Steel Plant could only interview those people who had sent their applications. My complaint is that these people's applications were not sent on the ground—and they were given this in writing—that they will not be retrenched. Because their applications were not sent, they were not interviewed.

Shri T. N. Singh: There is nothing like that in writing. If the hon. Member can produce any proof, I can look into it. As regards employment in Bokaro, the Managing Director was asked to visit Bhilai and select as many people from there as possible and he did go.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that these engineers have been retrenched not due to any fault of their own but because the construction work was tapered off, and since the three existing steel plants under the HSL constitute an existing sort of pool where engineers are available, may I know what difficulty the hon. Minister or the HSL feels in recommending the services of these qualified and experienced engineers for absorption in Bokaro where any number of engineers will be required in any case for construction?

Shri T. N. Singh: We are not carrying on much of departmental work at Bokaro....

Shri Sezhiyan: Why?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They were working under contract in Bhilai also, and not departmentally.

Shri T. N. Singh: Because the construction is not done departmentally there, we have not got large number of engineers required at Bokaro; the work is being done by others and not by the department.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Did the Bokaro team visit Bhilai and interview these engineers, and if so, were these 19 engineers who were retrenched interviewed by them and offered any appointment at Bokaro and if not, will Government see that that is done?

Shri T. N. Singh: I cannot answer that particular question as to whether they interviewed these 19 engineers or not. I shall have to check up and then say.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What prevents the Government which controls all these steel mills and which has in view the construction of a huge

mill at Bokaro, from having a kind of pool of their own consisting of all engineers and all kinds of trained personnel? It is not that we have anything like a surplus of trained personnel. What prevents them from forming a pool and getting these people employed there and utilising their services in a planned way? May I know why Government have not formed such a pool and why they are delaying the matter?

Shri T. N. Singh: The pool idea may be looked into, but so far as I see things, I have got great hesitation in doing construction work as a public sector construction work or as a public sector programme, because this is a fluctuating type of work and it varies, tapers off and increases and so on all over the country. I am saying that this is the position as a whole. It is not continuous work. There are certain peak periods when construction work is at its peak; then it tapers off. In the private sector, it is possible to adjust the personnel accordingly, but it is very difficult to do that in the public sector. This is one of the reasons why I am very seriously considering whether we should extend our responsibilities in this matter.

Shri S. Kandappan: On a similar occasion, a few months back, when a question was put about the retrenchment in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, the hon. Minister had said on the floor of this House that Government were considering the creation of a pool to absorb the surplus engineers and other staff so that people may be drawn from that pool for the exigencies of public sector construction work. We find that even after a lapse of six months, the hon. Minister is giving us the same reply. I do not know what has happened to that consideration. I would like to know whether Government are entitled to mislead the House as they like.

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not know that; I was not the Minister at that time; I shall, however, certainly get it examined.

Mr. Speaker: He might look into it and see whether such a thing was said.

Shri T. N. Singh: I shall certainly look into it.

Shri S. Kandappan: What was the reply to my question?

Mr. Speaker: I have asked him to look into it.

Shri Umanath: The hon. Minister has said that they will not be absorbed in Bokaro because much of the work is going to be given on contract. Even if the work is given on contract, the project authorities will have to employ their own civil engineers. About 200 engineers have been employed in Bhilai to supervise the contract work, which is for about Rs. 10 crores. About Rs. 50 crores worth of contract work is going to be given in Bokaro; so, they will need a larger number of civil engineers under the project authorities. I want to know whether the hon. Minister has considered his question or will consider this question and propose these 19 engineers for Bokaro since they are civil engineers?

Shri T. N. Singh: We have already got the engineering personnel for this purpose. As the hon. Member knows, the Hindustan Construction Ltd. has got a certain minimum number and they go on increasing the number as and when the need arises. But today they are carrying on the work with the number that they have, and they do not need any more; that is what I am told.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Is it a fact that besides these engineers, a large number of skilled and unskilled personnel are being retrenched from the Bhilai steel project, whereas on the other hand the same Bhilai steel plant is recruting new hands? I do not know on what basis these retrenched hands are not getting a chance due to which there has been continuous agitation among the employees of the Bhilai steel plant.

Shri T. N. Singh: Employment and people going out is a continuous process in every factory. I cannot ay what categories are retrenched nd what categories taken in. Unless I know the details, I cannot answer the question.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I have said that many skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers are being retrenched.

Shri T. N. Singh: I will look into it.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : 19 इंजीनियरों या सुपरवाइजरों या दूसरे जो निपुण और कुशल लोगों की छंटनी हुई है मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनकी छंटनी का आधार क्या था ? उनकी छंटनी मनमाने ढंग से की गई है या उनको उनकी अवधि के हिसाब से निकाला गया है ? यदि ऐसा नहीं है तो क्यों उनको मनमाने ढंग से छांटा गया है ? क्या यह सत्य है कि इनमें जो पुराने थे उनको तो निकाल दिया गया लेकिन जो नए थे उनको रख लिया गया ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : कई सौ आदमी इसमें लिये जाते हैं । उनका कांट्रेक्ट पूरा हो गया । उसके बाद कमेटी बनाई गई । उस कमेटी ने देखा उसके बाद जनरल मनेजर ने देखा उसके बाद चैयरमैन स्टील कम्पनी ने रांची में देखा । उन सबके देखने के बाद जो फैसला हुआ वह यह हुआ ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह मेरा प्रश्न नहीं था । यह जानकारी मैंने नहीं मांगी थी । मेरा मतलब यह था कि क्या उनकी सेवा की अवधि को ध्यान में रख कर छांटा गया है ? क्या यह सही है कि उनमें पुराने लोगों को छांटा गया है और नए आदमियों को रख लिया गया है, उनकी छंटनी नहीं की गई है ?

Mr. Speaker: Whether the length of service that one has put in is considered in this connection.

Shri T. N. Singh: I have already said that in the case of these people their contract had terminated. We have to consider what is the requirement of personnel for the minimum work we need to execute. There was no question of last-come-first-to go.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : तभी तो पक्षपात होता है ।

Some hon. Members: Why not.

Shri T. N. Singh: There were a number of people who were employed on contract and their contract had expired. A committee was appointed to look into the matter and see what was the requirement of personnel according to the work on hand. This procedure was adopted.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : त्यागी जी ने कल कहा कि इतना डिसकशन इस सवाल पर हुआ । वह बिलकुल ठीक कहते हैं । मेरे पास इसकी बाबत कई कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिसिस आ चुके हैं । मैंने उनको इसलिए नामंजूर किया था कि शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन आ रहा है । तभी इतना समय इसको देना पड़ा है ।

श्री त्यागी : मेरी अर्ज यह है कि कोई प्रोपोशन इस बात का तय हो जाना चाहिए कि इस किस्म के सवाल पर कितना समय दे सकेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसी लिए आपको मैं एक्सप्लैन कर रहा था कि मैंने जो कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिसिस थे उनको नामंजूर इसलिए किया कि यह शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन आ रहा है । यही वजह है कि मुझे इसमें ज्यादा वक्त देना पड़ा है ।

Shri P. K. Deo: What was the reason for the departure from the pursude policy in regard to the construction programme concerning Bokaro on account of which the work was entrusted to contractors instead of being executed departmentally? Is it due to the fact that this is the pre-election year?

Shri T. N. Singh: This is an old decision. I have also looked into the matter. After experience of things here, I can say that it may not be the

correct thing for the public sector to take on responsibility of this nature where the work involved is of a fluctuating character.

Mr. Speaker: Call attention notice—Shri Kashi Ram Gupta. Ordinarily no Short Notice Question should take more than 10 minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ordinarily, we agree.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I said.

Shri Sezhiyan: Even with this time, taken, so many things have not been replied to by the Minister.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pig Iron Complex

*277. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a pig iron complex is to be set up soon; and

(b) if so, the location and the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Decisions regarding the setting up of a pig iron complex will be taken after the Fourth Five-Year programme for iron and steel is finalised.

Report on Steel Controller's Office

*278. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Dr. P. Srinavasan:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shri Sinhasan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadilkar Committee has submitted its report on the organisation of the Steel Controller's Office;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) Government's reactions thereto?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee has submitted part I of its report dealing with production, distribution and price of indigenous steel. A summary of the recommendations will be found in Chapter VI of the Report which has already been placed on the Table of the House during the last Session of the Parliament.

(c) Recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Manufacture of Scooters

*279. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shri Sinhasan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of automobiles, particularly of scooters in the country;

(b) if so, the number of new licences issued for the manufacture of scooters during 1966-67 so far; and

(c) when such licences will start the production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D Sanjivayya): (a) The demand for passenger cars and scooters is in excess of the present production.

(b) So far no licences for the manufacture of scooters have been issued during 1966-67.

(c) Does not arise.

Exports during the Fourth Plan

*280. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Warior:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets have been fixed for export earnings in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the basis thereof and how the target is proposed to be reached?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The export target and the detailed break-up of Rs. 5,100 crores for the five years of the Fourth Plan period continues. It will take some more months for all the measures which Government is taking in the post-devaluation period to stabilise and become effective. Therefore, the Plannig Commission and the Government propose to review the export targets commodity-wise and destination-wise in detail and in a comprehensive manner at the beginning of next year so as to place before the country realistic estimates of exports during the remaining four years of the Fourth Plan.

Price of Jute

*281. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have raised the price of raw jute by about Rs. 14 a quintal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether India imports a good quantity of raw jute from Pakistan and Thailand; and

(d) when India is likely to achieve self-sufficiency in raw jute?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). In order to encourage jute cultivation, Government have on the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission, raised the minimum support price for jute from Rs. 80.38 per quintal to Rs. 93.77 per quintal for the 1966-67 season.

(c) Yes, Sir, in view of successive short crops in India.

(d) By the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Transfer of Railway Staff

*282. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question relating to the periodical transfer of railway staff has been examined with reference to changes called for in the recent transfer orders;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative when it will be examined?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The question of periodical transfer is under examination and a decision in the matter is expected to be arrived at shortly.

Electrification and Dieselisation of Railways

*283. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any 25 year programme for the electrification and dieselisation of the Indian Railways;

(b) whether they have also drawn up a similar programme for the conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge; and

(c) if so, the total cost of these programmes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir; but the Railways' long term plan aims at progressive extension of diesel and electric traction to more and more sections of the Railway net work. With this object in view, indigenous capacity for production of diesel and electric locomotives has been established in the country. Selection of sections that are to be dieselised or electrified is done only on a five-year basis taking into account the resources likely to be availble and after a detailed study of the traffic trends as also the benefit arising out of the replacement of steam traction.

(b) No, Sir. Specific programmes are formulated on a five-year Plan basis concurrently with the drawing up of the national Plan for development of the economy as a whole.

(c) Does not arise.

De-licensing of Industries

*284. **Shri Utiya:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received report about the rapid expansion of the capacity realised already or capacity proposed to be commissioned after the announcement of de-licensing of certain industries by Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The decision to exempt certain industries from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 was announced in respect of some industries on the 13th May, 1966 and in respect of two other industries on the 20th July, 1966. It is, therefore, too early to assess how far this measure has resulted in expansion of capacity in any of these industries.

कोयला खान मालिकों को वित्तीय सहायता

*285. **श्री किन्दर लाल :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री घुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या खान तथा धातु मंत्री 15 अप्रैल, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1134 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खान मालिकों को अपनी खानों का विकास करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने वाले प्रस्ताव पर अन्तिम रूप से विचार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

खान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) : (क) और (ख). कोयला खानों के विकास के लिए खान के स्वामियों को वित्तीय सहायता

देने के प्रस्ताव पर अभी अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ है ।

Indigenous raw materials

***286. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to the extent to which the efforts made in regard to the indigenous substitutes for raw materials and components so far imported have been effective; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As per a broad assessment made of the likely results of the measures introduced towards substitution of imported materials and components by indigenous items, it is estimated that there will be a foreign exchange saving of about Rs. 35 crores per annum, at current levels of production.

India's Share in Foreign Export Trade

***287. Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's share in foreign export trade has decreased from 2 per cent in 1951 to less than 1 per cent in 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this egard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). In comparing the share of India's exports with that of the other countries of the world, it would not be appropriate to include the advanced and highly developed and industrialised countries which were and are under specially favourable conditions of recovery and growth. Moreover, as pointed out at the UNCTAD and international conferences, the rich industrialised countries have been increasing the trade between themselves at the expense of the exports of the developing countries. Speaking purely arithmetically, it is true that the share of India as of all other developing countries in the gross world trade in exports has sharply declined as stated by the Hon'ble Members.

It may also be noted that 1951 was the year of the Korean War boom in which world prices of primary products benefited very temporarily. Therefore that year cannot be taken as a normal year in true sense of the term. In fact, if we compare with the year 1953-54 when the exports were only Rs. 530 crores, there has been an increase of nearly 60 per cent at Rs. 816 crores in 1964-65 or Rs. 810 crores in 1965-66, while in the same period the trade of many other developing countries has either declined or has increased at a slower rate. Statements containing some illustrative figures for India and other regions are attached. Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6674/66].

India's exports are, however, facing many difficulties arising from the various tariff and non-tariff barriers placed by the developed countries in the way of the exports of our traditional manufactures and also offering stiff competition to our non-traditional items like machinery, light engineering goods and steel. To maintain the growth of our exports, several measures have been put through by us in the form of overseas publicity, market surveys, quality control and pre-shipment inspection, trade agreements an so on. Steps are also being taken simultaneously to increase the production of agricultural and plantation crops and for stepping up the output of the industrial products, particularly since the expansion of our export trade depends ulti-

mately on the availability of surpluses in the agricultural sector, and developments in the industrial sector as well as improved competitive ability in international markets.

It is now well recognised that the developing countries have not obtained their due share of the expanding world trade. Constant efforts are therefore being made at the international level through bilateral or multi-literal trade negotiations under GATT as well as UNCTAD auspices to induce the developed countries to remove the various tariff and non-tariff barriers in the way of our exports and persuade them to take positive measures so that the world pattern of trade may be altered so as to be more in line with the needs of the developing countries.

मैसर्स ए० एच० ह्वीलर एंड कम्पनी

*288. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2401 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलों के सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पुस्तकें बेचने का करार मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर के साथ स्थायी आधार पर किया गया है और दबाव के कारण उसका नवीकरण किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) इस ठेके को समाप्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) ठेकेदार का काम अभी तक सन्तोषजनक रहा है ।

Survey of Non-ferrous metals with Foreign Collaboration

*289. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to conduct a thorough survey to find out the deposits of ores of non-ferrous metals like Copper, Zinc and Lead in the country;

(b) whether foreign assistance in the form of funds and technical personnel has been found for such a survey;

(c) if so, which country has offered the assistance in the matter; and

(d) the terms of agreement reached, if any?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). Government of India have already taken a decision to intensify the work of mineral exploration carried out by Geological Survey of India for location, investigation and proving of non-ferrous metals *viz.* copper, lead and zinc in selected mineralised zones. To supplement the search carried out by Geological Survey of India, arrangements have been made to carry out airborne surveys of promising areas with the assistance of U.S. A.I.D. Government of U.S.A. have agreed to give a loan of 3·5 million dollars to meet the foreign exchange cost of these airborne surveys and a loan agreement has been signed. A programme of airborne surveys is also under negotiation with U.S.S.R. Negotiations have also been initiated with East Germany in a preliminary way for their cooperation in conducting such surveys.

(d) As regards the survey being carried out with U.S. A.I.D. assistance, it will be conducted by a U.S. Engineering Firm who will be responsible

both for aerial surveys and the follow-up ground geological work and diamond drilling. The loan carries an interest of 1% for the first 10 years and 2½% thereafter, and is repayable within a period of 40 years in 61 approximately equal instalments, the first instalment being payable 10 years after the first drawal against the loan.

Production of Trucks

*290. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 380 on the 4th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made to increase the capacity of Truck production on the lines of light commercial vehicles; and

(b) whether the question of setting up of additional capacity for commercial vehicles is proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). There has been no change in the position as the Fourth Plan targets of demand and production of Commercial Vehicles, including light commercial vehicles, have not yet been finalised. The question of setting up additional production capacity for these vehicles will be considered after the Fourth Plan targets are decided.

Manhandling of M.Ps. at Howrah Station

*291. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. B. Raju:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the report published in the 'Times of India' dated the 31st May, 1966 in which failure of the authorities to provide protection to a team of M.Ps. who were travelling by train from Howrah to Rourkela has been alleged;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The findings of the Administrative Officers' enquiry are as follows:—

(i) Arrangements were made for the journey of the Members of Parliament in a special First Class bogie for their journey from Howrah to Rourkela by 323 Up Express on 25-5-66. Arrangements were also made to look after the comforts and the catering needs of the Members of Parliament. There was thus no failure on the part of the Railway authorities to look after the Members of Parliament.

(ii) There was no evidence forthcoming during the enquiry that any brickbats were thrown at the coach occupied by the M.Ps., but it was established that a section of the crowd banged on the compartment windows of the M.Ps.' bogie with fists and umbrellas, which had caused some damage to the window glass panes.

(iii) No evidence was brought out at the Enquiry to indicate that there were attempts made to burn the coach occupied by the M.Ps.

(iv) From the evidence recorded at the Enquiry it was brought out that the Railway officials present at Howrah station did their utmost to carry out their duties in spite of consequent threats and intimidation by the passengers who caused the disturbances.

(v) Seeing the disturbances, two Government Railway Police armed escorts were arranged by 323 Up Express by which the Members of Parliament travelled.

Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore

*292. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore has started functioning;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any foreign expert has already come to work in this Institute?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Electrification of S.E. Railway

*293. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress in the preliminary works for the electrification of Howrah-Kharagpur section of the S.E. Railway;

(b) when the remodelling of various stations is expected to be completed;

(c) whether any new halt stations are proposed to be opened on this section;

(d) if so, the number and location thereof; and

(e) the number of applications received for opening halts and how they have been dealt with?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) All the preliminary works have been completed. Contracts have been awarded for the various items of electrification work which are progressing according to schedule.

(b) It is expected that the remodelling of all the station yards will be completed by April, 1967.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Three applications were received for opening of halt and flag stations on the Howrah-Kharagpur section as under:

(i) A train halt between Bhogpur and Panskura stations;

(ii) A train halt at Ghorghata between Bagnan and Deulti stations;

(iii) A flag station at Dasnagar between Howrah and Ramrajatala stations.

The proposals were considered but could not be accepted for want of adequate justification.

They will, however, be reviewed if the traffic prospects improve.

Import of Non-ferrous Metals

*294. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which free foreign exchange funds have been released for import of non-ferrous metals;

(b) whether such imports have now been resumed on the same scale as was prevailing prior to September, 1965;

(c) whether the diversion of stocks lying with the industrial concerns towards the defence requirements has been discontinued; and

(d) the progress made in the substitution of non-ferrous metals by aluminium?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) For the industries whose import requirements of non-ferrous metals are met through the Directorate General of Technical Development and the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, the following free foreign exchange releases have been made:

(i) April 1965—March 1966—Rs. 390 lakhs.

(ii) April 1966—July 1966—Rs. 300 lakhs.

The amount released so far during the current year is by way of advance allotment. The final allocations for the current year 1966-67 have not yet been decided. The figures in respect of free foreign exchange released to public sector projects and other industries for the import of non-ferrous metals are not readily available.

(b) It is expected that imports of non-ferrous metals would be resumed on the same scale as before.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

I. Progress achieved in the substitution of copper by aluminium in the electrical industry:

(i) All high-tension and low-tension overhead cables are now being made of aluminium and no copper is being used for this purpose.

(ii) All under-ground cables and BIR and PVC cables of size 7/044 and above are now being made with aluminium conductors.

(iii) A number of motor manufacturers have started using die-cast aluminium rotors in place of rotors with copper strips. However, this is restricted to small range motors only.

II. *Progress achieved in substitution, of zinc and tin by aluminium etc., in galvanising and tin-plating:*

(i) For packing food, fruit juice, vegetables, baby food and the like lacquered black sheets offer a suitable substitute with, if necessary, double packing in moisture proof paper or polyethene bags. A proposal to this effect made by the Directorate General of Technical Development is under consideration of the Ministry of Health.

(ii) The Rourkela Steel Plant is considering commercial production of aluminised sheets instead of zinc sheets in its expansion programme. Like-wise, batch aluminising and/or plasticising steel sheets would need to be set up at other steel plants.

(iii) No zinc is allotted for galvanising domestic hardware.

फिशप्लेटों और बोल्टों का उखाड़ा जाना

*295. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री तुला राम :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 31 मई, 1966 की रात्रि को गोरखपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) पर कोलारा गांव के निकट रेलवे लाइनों से फिशप्लेटें और बोल्टों को उखाड़ते हुए तीन युवकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, हां, लेकिन यह घटना 30-5-1966 को हुई थी ।

(ख) मऊ जंक्शन की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा एक मामला भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 126/ भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 379 के अन्तर्गत दर्ज किया गया है । पुलिस मामले की जांच कर रही है ।

Rice Smugglers on Railways

***296. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the frequent reports of pulling of alarm chains by the rice smugglers in different sections of the Railways and the trains being delayed by six or seven hours as a result thereof;

(b) whether the rice smugglers travel almost without tickets; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been some cases on Eastern, Southern and South Eastern Railways. The maximum detention is reported to be 55 minutes.

(b) No, Sir. Some of the rice smugglers travel purchasing tickets.

(c) Checks by Railway Protection Force, Railway Government Police, Ticket Examiners and State Government officials have been intensified.

Heavy Plate and Vessel Factory at Visakhapatnam

***297. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3161 on the 1st April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Heavy Plate and Vessel Factory at Visakhapatnam with Czech collaboration; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to set up similar factories at some other Ports with other collaborators?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The establishment of another similar project for fabrication of equipment needed for the chemical and fertilizer industries and petroleum refineries is under consideration.

National Bank of Pakistan, Karachi

***298. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stood surety on behalf of the National Bank of Pakistan, Karachi, in respect of an advance of Rs. 1.34 crores made to that Bank by the State Bank of India, New Delhi;

(b) when the advance was granted, for what purpose and the reasons for the extraordinary guarantee on

behalf of a party over which Government exercises neither political jurisdiction nor legal control;

(c) whether the amount has been repaid by the National Bank of Pakistan; and

(d) if not, the present position and future prospects?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). According to a Protocol signed on 21st March, 1960 between the Governments of India and Pakistan, it was agreed to exchange specified goods between the two countries to the extent of Rs. 1,365 lakhs either way over a period of about 3-1|2 years. Payments for exports|imports were to be made through a Special Rupee Account opened by the National Bank of Pakistan with the State Bank of India, New Delhi. The Protocol provided for a swing limit of Rs. 50 lakhs on either side but it had to be held in abeyance in the interest of smooth flow of goods under this arrangement. The payment made by the State Bank of India to the Indian parties who exported goods to Pakistan was treated as a temporary overdraft to the National Bank of Pakistan, which was extended against a guarantee executed by Government in favour of the State Bank. The overdraft was to be liquidated through imports from Pakistan. The amount of the overdraft is of the order of Rs. 126.49 lakhs at present.

(c) and (d). 60 per cent of the overdraft amount is being adjusted against the credit balance of the National Bank of Pakistan with the State Bank of India. Against the remaining balance of 40 per cent, Government will be paid on *pro-rata* basis by the Custodian of Enemy Property who has taken over the assets and the liabilities of the National Bank of Pakistan.

अखिल भारतीय रेलवे लाइसेंस-प्राप्त कुली संघ

*299. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक ज्ञापन सहित, जिसमें अखिल भारतीय रेलवे लाइसेंस-प्राप्त कुली संघ के एक सम्मेलन में पारित किए गए संकल्प दिये गये हैं, एक पत्र उनके मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन संकल्पों में क्या क्या मुख्य मांगें अथवा सुझाव दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). एक बयान सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल टी-6675/66**]।

Trust and Retirement Benefit Funds

1364. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made by the Organised Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, that the industrialists be permitted to invest Trust and Retirement Benefit Funds in ordinary shares, with twin purpose of helping investment and also enabling the beneficiaries to have a little more earning; and

(b) whether consideration has been given to this and, if so, the action proposed to be taken in this behalf?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

Insufficiency of Goods Wagons at Calicut

1365. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Malabar Chamber of Commerce pointing out the insufficiency of goods wagons at Calicut in Kerala;

(b) whether Government are aware that Calicut is an important commercial centre of Kerala; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the position?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Traffic in 'smalls' as well as in wagon loads, is being cleared regularly from Calicut; where loading is more current, than at other places.

Manganese Lease Rates

1366. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the Manganese lease rates;

(b) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Manganese Ore Committee; and

(c) if so, the salient features and implications thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There is no separate proposal to change the royalty rates for manganese leases as such. However, the present rates of royalty on leases for major minerals having been fixed towards the end of 1962, a general review of those rates has been taken up by the Ministry of Mines & Metals in consultation with the State Governments, the mining industry and other concerned Organisations.

(b) The recommendations have generally been accepted, and are being pursued in detail.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6676/66].

Export of Films

1367. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export possibilities of Indian films, particularly Tamil films in South-East Asian countries are very large; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to utilise those possibilities?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation, apart from deputing two of its Directors for an on-the-spot study in certain countries of South East Asia and appointing agents for exhibition of Tamil films in Singapore has suggested the opening of an office in Bangkok for availing of the opportunities for Indian films in this region.

Cashew Industry in Kerala

1368. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cashew industry in Kerala is facing a challenge from the African countries where the industry is being developed on more scientific lines; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to strengthen the industry in Kerala so as to enable it to face the new challenge?

The Ministry of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir. It has, however, been reported that in Mozambique some efforts are being made to adopt improved methods of cashew processing on scientific lines. The results of such experiments are being watched.

(b) Does not arise.

Daily Direct Train between Cochin and Bombay

1369 Shri M K. Kumaran:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to introduce a daily direct Cochin Bombay Express train to meet the heavily increasing traffic between these two Centres; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The present level of through traffic offering between Bombay and Cochin is satisfactorily catered to by the existing through service coaches running between these points, except during summer season when to cater to the holiday rush, special trains are run between Bombay and Cochin Harbour Terminus. There is, therefore, no justification at present to run a direct train regularly between Bombay and Cochin Harbour Terminus.

Defence-based Industries in Kerala

1370. Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish defence based industries in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the nature of industries proposed to be located?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Dye House for Coir in Kerala

1371. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in establishing a modern Dye House for Coir in Kerala;

(b) whether the machineries have been obtained; and

(c) when the same will be commissioned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). The scheme for setting up a modern dye house for dyeing of coir in Kerala has not yet been finalised. Some experimental dyeings are now being carried out by the Coir Board at its Central Coir Research Institute, Kalavoor, in order to standardise the best possible method of dyeing of coir that can be adopted on a full scale in the proposed modern dye house. The scheme will be taken up for implementation after the results of these experiments are available.

Diesel Locomotives on Southern Railway

1372. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Railway has any scheme for introducing diesel locomotives for hauling express trains; and

(b) if so, the trains which will be hauled by diesel locomotives from October, 1966?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No There are no

proposals at present for dieselising any more express trains on the Southern Railway beyond those already dieselised in April 1966, *viz.* Southern Expresses between Madras and Vijayawada, Howrah-Madras mails between Madras and Waltar and Brindaban Expresses between Madras and Bangalore.

Activated Carbon

1373. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a factory to manufacture activated carbon from coconut shells in Kerala; and

(b) if so, where the same will be located?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

III Class Reservation

1374. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the simplified III class reservation experimental scheme introduced at Delhi Station has been reviewed with a view to determining its success or otherwise;

(b) if so, the percentage of success of the scheme; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when it is proposed to be reviewed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) An improved system of reservation and booking, based on work Study methods, was introduced at New Delhi Station (not Delhi Main) in May last. Three detailed reviews of its working have since been made.

(b) and (c). The scheme has shown encouraging results. All its major objectives have been achieved.

Satyagraha at Wadi Junction Station

1375. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Dighe:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons, including an M.P. and several M.L.As. were arrested at Gulbarga Railway Station on the Central Railway when they forcibly entered the Railway premises to board the Bombay-Madras train to offer Satyagarh at the Wadi Junction Station on the same Railway on the 25th June, 1966;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the loss of life and property?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). On 24-6-66 and not on 25-6-66, a group of about 25 persons including 2 M.Ps. and 4 M.L.As. attempted to board 9 Dn. Bombay-Madras Mail, at Gulbarga with the intention of proceeding to Wadi to offer Satyagrah there, in connection with the border dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra states. 9 persons were arrested by the State police which included 2 M.Ps. and 4 M.L.As. Later, the arrested persons were prosecuted U/S 122-B of the Indian Railway Act in the Court of First Class Magistrate, Gulbarga. All of them were convicted and fined Rs. 10 each or in default, one day simple imprisonment.

(c) There was no loss of life and property.

Difficulties of Ore Mining Industry

1376. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum was submitted to him on the occasion of his last visit to Jamshedpur stating the various handicaps in the way of

the development of ore mining industry:

(b) if so, the main handicaps described therein; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove the alleged handicaps?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

New Stations on N.E. Railway

1377. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new stations that have been opened between Sonepur and Samastipur and between Darbhanga and Narkatiaganj stations (N.E. Railway) during the last five yaers;

(b) whether there was any representation for opening a station near village Mahani or Chchaurahia between Riga and Dhang Stations; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No station was opened during the last five years on Sonepore-Samastipur Section.

Nakardei, Pachpokharia Tektar and Parsauni stations were opened on Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj Section during the last five years.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proposal could not be accepted for want of adequate justification.

Chain Pulling in Bihar

1378. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the specific areas of Bihar in which the cases of chain pulling are numerous and more frequent; and

(b) the steps taken to minimise such chain pullings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh) (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6677/66].

Trade with East European Countries

1379. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the impact of devaluation on trade with East European countries, including the Soviet Union;

(b) whether the exporters and importers are facing difficulties in relation to the above countries; and

(c) the steps taken to mitigate these hardships?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes. Sir. The difficulties of Indian traders have been solved by negotiating with the Governments of the East European countries except Rumania, East Germany and Bulgaria with whom discussions are now being carried on. Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia have already agreed to allow an increase of 57·5 per cent in the price of import/export contracts concluded before 6-6-66. The Soviet Union have agreed to mark up their export contracts by 57·5 per cent and import contracts by 47·5 per cent. Governments concerned will take due steps to advise their exporters and importers to give effect to this increase. It is believed that normality will be established quickly.

Public Sector Industries

1380. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a detailed study of the impact of

devaluation on the public sector industries in India;

(b) whether there will be a substantial increase in their outlay on necessary imports;

(c) whether there will be any import cuts by these industries; and

(d) its impact on the production and viability of these industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. In so far as the projects under the Ministry of Industry are concerned, the increase in the outlay on necessary imports will be of the order of Rs. 86 crores.

(c) It is always the endeavour of Government to keep imports to the unavoidable minimum by maximising utilisation of available indigenous resources in respect of plant and equipment as well as raw materials and components.

(d) As a result of measures for the liberalisation of imports of essential raw materials and components following devaluation. production is expected to increase. Consequent on fuller utilisation of installed manufacturing capacity, the economic viability of the projects should also improve.

Day Return Tickets

1381. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce the day return tickets;

(b) if so, when this is likely to be done;

(c) the conditions thereof; and

(d) the States and the stations where these will be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). The statement (Annexure I) shows particulars of daily return tickets already being issued by the Railways is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6678/66]

It has also been decided to introduce daily return tickets between certain pairs of stations on the Eastern Railway as per particulars given in Annexure II of the statement.

At present, there is no other proposal under consideration to introduce such tickets elsewhere, but should the circumstances warrant, they will be introduced between other pairs of stations also.

Export of Bicycles

1382. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2766 on the 25th March, 1966 and state the reasons as to why the scheme of replenishment of tyres and tubes of bicycles was restricted to only manufacturer-exporters and not merchant exporters of bicycles?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The reason for restricting the scheme of replenishment of tyres and tubes to manufacturer-exporters is that the Government wanted to ensure that supplies of tyres and tubes made by the Dunlop Rubber Company under the scheme are actually used as fitment to complete bicycles exported as original equipment and not diverted for sale as tyres and tube in the internal market.

Exporters

1383. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Miniter of **Commerce** be pleased to state the number of firms who have applied for registration as Merchant Exporters and Manufacturer Exporters separately during 1965-66?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): During 1965-66 about 2600 merchant-exporters and 1450 manufacturer-exporters apllied for registration under the various Export

Promotion Schemes. Apart from this, the Tea Board, Coffee Board, Jute Commissioner and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics also received applications for registration from about 800 merchant exporters and 1000 manufacturer-exporters.

Import Licences from Soft Currency Area

1384. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that previously the import licences under the Export Promotion Scheme were issued from soft currency area; and

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing these now from the general currency area?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There was no question of distinguishing between hard and soft currency areas but exports to rupee payment countries were considered on a different basis. The Export Promotion schemes as existing prior to devaluation have been abolished with effect from the 6th June, 1966.

Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam Railway Line

1385. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received representations regarding the inclusion of Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam railway line in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Representations have been received for the construction of a metre gauge line connecting Chamrajanagar with Satyamangalam.

(b) The Fourth Plan proposals have not yet been finalised. However, the funds and resources for construction of new lines in the Fourth Plan being limited, this line, which is not financially justified, may not merit sufficiently high priority for inclusion in the Fourth Plan.

Issue of Import Licence to M/s. Ram Krishna Kulwant Rai

1386. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1960 import licences worth over Rs. 1 crore were issued to M/s Ram Krishna Kulwant Rai without verifying the contract between the party and the Hindustan Steel Ltd.;

(b) if so, at whose instance this inadvertence was committed and whether the whole matter has been enquired into;

(c) if so, who was responsible for this and whether any action has been taken against him; and

(d) whether the enquiry report will be placed on the Table?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Public Accounts Committee have given their recommendations in this regard in their 50th Report and Government have communicated their comments. These are under consideration.

दिल्ली में पटेल नगर में रेलवे क्रासिंग पर ऊपरी पुल

1387. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में पटेल नगर रेलवे क्रासिंग के ऊपर बनाये जाने वाले ऊपरी पुल का ढलान सम्बन्धी विवाद हल हो चुका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह 140 डिग्री का होगा अथवा 120 डिग्री का ; और

(ग) इसके कब तक तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) अभी तय नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) इस समय निश्चित रूप से कुछ संकेत देना असामयिक होगा ।

मूल्य सूचकांक

1388. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मई तथा जून 1966 में मूल्य सूचकांक कैसा रहा ; और

(ख) खाद्य तथा अखाद्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में अनुपातिक अन्तर क्या था ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है देखिये संख्या LT-6679/66]

Conversion of Steam Locomotives to Diesel Locomotives

1389. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which steam locomotives on Railways have been converted into diesel locomotives;

(b) the number of lines on which they are introduced with a view to increase the speed of the trains;

(c) whether there is any phased programme for introducing them on all the lines; and

(d) the speed of the trains after dieselisation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Steam locomotives are not capable of being converted into diesel locomotives. However, suitably designed diesel locomotives are being manufactured/procured mainly for use on freight services in the sections having intense traffic. These diesel locomotives take-care of additional traffic and to some extent replace steam locomotives retired in the normal course at the end of their useful lives.

(b) and (c). Diesel locomotives have been introduced on a phased programme on the sections given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.[*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-6680/66] mainly to meet the increasing demand of goods traffic. A few Mails and Express trains have also been dieselised with a view to increase the loads of trains particularly on sections where there is heavy density of traffic. In such cases it has also been possible to improve the speed of trains. It is not practicable and it is not intended to introduce them on all the lines.

(d) Passenger trains are being run at the maximum speed of 100 Kms. per hour with diesel locomotives and goods trains are being run at the maximum speed of 75 Kms. per hour on the Broad Gauge. On the Metre Gauge, the maximum speed of goods trains with diesel locomotives is 50 Kms. per hour.

Trade with E.C.M. Countries

1390. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 628 on the 18th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress since made by India in the trade with the European Common Market countries;

(b) the total volume of trade carried on during the Third Plan period; and

(c) the total volume of trade expected to be carried on in the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Our Economic Mission at Brussels has been making continuous efforts to urge on the EEC to initiate concrete bilateral talks between India and the Community, with a view to removing tariff and non-tariff barriers on many of the commodities exported by India to the Community. On the 4th May, 1966, the Mission presented an *aide memoire* to the Council of Ministers of the EEC, urging the EEC to—

(i) review the trade situation and trade problems between the Community and India;

(ii) direct appropriate action at bilateral level with a view to practical solutions being evolved for their consideration; and

(iii) amplify the mandate to their representatives in the GATT with a view to obtaining maximum and speedy results for the benefit of trade exchanges between the Community on the one hand and India and other developing countries on the other.

Bilateral trade negotiations are also being held annually with West Germany and France and efforts are made to seek liberalization of import restrictions in those countries on items of export interest to India. The Indo-French Joint Commission set up under the Indo-French trade Agreement met in New Delhi from the the 2nd to the 7th April, 1966 and examined various questions concerning expansion of Indo-French trade and increased economic, technical and industrial cooperation between the two countries. As a result of the discussions, quantitative restrictions on cotton handloom fabrics with threads less than 80 counts and garments made thereof have been eliminated by France. Quotas in the case of other restricted items of import into France have been increased and quotas were obtained for the first time for rubber soled canvas shoes and dry batteries. In the case of West Germany quotas for restricted items of interest to India for 1966 were fixed at a higher level.

(b) In the Third Five Year Plan period India's exports to the Six countries of the Community were valued at Rs. 287 crores and imports from these countries, mostly capital goods, machinery, equipment and industrial raw materials, were valued at Rs. 871 crores.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to estimate the volume of trade with the countries of the EEC in the Fourth Plan period as questions like the reduction/elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers by the EEC countries are under discussion in the Kennedy Round negotiations, in progress at Geneva, and the opening of bilateral trade talks with the EEC countries still remains to be settled.

Export of Cotton Cloth

1391. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cotton cloth produced by the cotton mills in the country is sufficient to meet the requirements of the country at present in addition to exporting some quantity;

(b) if so, the quantity of cloth annually exported to other countries;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the cotton mills are being closed down for want of finance; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to help them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No shortages have been reported from any part of the country.

(b) During 1965-66, 598 million sq. metres of mill made cloth was exported.

(c) Some cotton textile mills have reported closure due to financial difficulties.

(d) Investigations into the affairs of the mills wherever considered necessary are instituted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and on the basis of the reports of the Investigation Committee, in suitable cases, the mills are taken over by the Central Government and run through the Authorised Controller appointed for the purpose. Steps are also taken to enable the uneconomic units to obtain financial assistance from the Banks, where necessary, with the guarantee of the Central and State Governments.

Exports to Latin American Countries

1392. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to step up India's exports to Latin American countries; and

(b) the success achieved so far in this direction?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Our exports to Latin America consist mainly of jute goods which account for about 90 per cent of total export. Exports, therefore, fluctuate from year to year with the size of agricultural crops in different countries of the region.

Several steps have been taken to develop and diversify our exports to Latin American countries:

(i) A Trade Delegation from India visited Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Golivia, Columbia and Venezuela in June-July, 1964 for a study of the prospects of development of trade with this region.

(ii) The Trade Agreement with Chile has been extended for a further period of one year.

(iii) A Trade Agreement with Argentina was signed in March, 1966. This is the first ever Trade Agreement to be concluded between the two countries.

(iv) A Trade Agreement with Brazil is under negotiation and is likely to be finalised shortly.

(v) The I.I.F.T. propose to start, for Indian businessmen, a short course in Spanish which is the *lingua franca* in all the countries of this region except Brazil.

(vi) Indian Commercial representation in the region is being strengthened and posts are to be opened shortly in Peru and Venezuela.

(vii) State Trading Corporation has negotiated some barter deals with the countries in this region.

(viii) India has participated in an international exhibition in Peru in 1965.

(b) Latin American countries offer good prospects for developing exports of non-traditional Indian exports products. As a result of the promotion steps mentioned above, it is hoped that sizeable exports in these items can be built up gradually.

Manufacture of T.V. Sets

1393. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 360 on the 4th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have adjudicated between rival claims of indigenously manufactured T. V. sets versus those produced with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the policy to be follwed in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have decided that no foreign technical collaboration is required for the manufacture of T.V. Sets on a Commercial scale.

विदेशी ऋण का माल के रूप में भुगतान

1394. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री उमानाथ :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री 13 मई 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5587 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यापार तथा विकास सम्बन्धी संयुक्त राष्ट्र आयोग के सचिवालय ने विदेशी ऋणों का माल के रूप में भुगतान के प्रश्न का इस बीच अध्ययन कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस अध्ययन का क्या परिणाम निकला है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो क्या भारत सरकार ने अन्य विकासशील देशों के सहयोग से इस दिशा में कोई प्रयास किया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता

(ग) भारत सरकार ऋण देने वाले देशों में उनके द्वारा विकास शील देशों से आयात, जिस में माल के रूप में पुनः भुगतान भी शामिल है, बढ़ाये जाने की आवश्यकता के बारे में चेतना पैदा करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है ।

रेलवे सेवा आयोगों द्वारा पटना में परीक्षाओं का आयोजन

1395. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे सेवा आयोगों द्वारा आयोजित की जाने वाली परीक्षाओं के लिये पटना म एक केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) यह केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . रेल सेवा आयोग कलकत्ता द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं के लिए पहले से ही पटना एक केन्द्र है । सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय दानापुर से है जहां 'रेल सेवा आयोग इलाहाबाद/कलकत्ता शाखा कार्यालय दानापुर' नाम से एक उपकार्यालय 1 जुलाई 1966 से काम कर रहा है ।

दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के देउलटी स्टेशन पर घटना

1396. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 मई 1966 को दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के देउलटी

स्टेशन पर कुछ यात्रियों की एक भीड़ ने प्रथम श्रेणी के एक डिब्बे को आग लगा दी और सांमाइती स्टेशनों पर तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाही की;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) रेलवे को कुल कितनी क्षति हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) यह घटना 19-5-66 को देउलटी स्टेशन पर हुई । उस स्टेशन पर कुछ यात्री एस० 6 डाउन के पहले दर्जे के एक डिब्बे में घुस गए, दो गाड़ियों को कहीं कहीं से काट दिया और उन के भीतर भरे हुए नारियल के रेशों को आग लगाने की कोशिश की । इससे पहले कि भीड़ कोई नुकसान पहुंचाये, स्टेशन के कर्मचारियों ने तुरन्त आग बुझा दी । भीड़ ने सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय के दो शीशों, किवाड़ों और कुछ सिगनल के शीशों को भी साधारण क्षति पहुंचाई ।

(ख) इसका प्रत्यक्ष कारण यह था कि नीचे लिखे कारणों से कुछ लोकल गाड़ियों के चलने में जरा देर हो गई थी :—

(1) उनसे पहले चलने वाली पुरी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस में खतरे की जंजीर खींचा जाना ।

(2) लाइन के तार की चोरी के कारण खड़गपुर-हावड़ा सेक्शन का कंट्रोल का काम बन्द हो जाना ।

(3) पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य बिजली सप्लाई फेल हो जाने के कारण रंगीन बत्ती सिगनल में खराबी होना ।

(4) लाइन के तार की चोरी के कारण पाश तथा ब्लाक उपकरणों का रुक जाना और पी० एण्ड टी० लाइनों से सम्पर्क हो जाना ।

(ग) लगभग 104 रुपये ।

Ticketless Travel on the Northern Railway

1397. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ticketless travel is on the increase on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the nature of special checks made by the Railway Administration in the Delhi Zone;

(c) the number of persons found travelling without tickets during the past six months; and

(d) the action taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Various types of special checks *viz.* Cross country checks, Spot checks and Magisterial checks are conducted in addition to frequent surprise checks by the Delhi Area Squad, specially formed with the assistance of Railway Protection Force Rakshaks and Police personnel.

(c) 4,08,988 persons were detected during the period 1st January, 1966 to 30th June, 1966.

(d) Where the ticketless passengers refuse to pay the railway dues, they are made over to the station staff for recovery of railway dues or for prosecution in a court of the Special Railway Magistrate. In case special Railway Magistrates are not available, the cases are handed over to civil courts.

Export of Coconut Oil and Copra

1398. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to stop export of coconut oil and copra in view of the fact that the country is already short of coconut oil and copra; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Export of Copra and Coconut Oil is banned.

Manufacture of Agricultural Tractors

1399. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4889 on the 6th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding the establishment of the project for the manufacture of agricultural tractors;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). Part I of the Detailed Project Report containing a Techno-Economic Feasibility study of the proposed project for the manufacture of Agricultural Tractors and Implements is likely to be received from M/s. Motokov of Czechoslovakia by the end of the current year. Final decision on the establishment of this project will be taken on receipt and examination of the feasibility report.

Heavy Boiler Plant, Tiruverambur

1400. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether production has started in the Heavy Boiler Plant at Tiruverambur;

(b) if so, when the first Boiler will come out; and

(c) whether the construction of the factory and the installation of machinery has been completed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delivery of the first boiler is scheduled to commence from July-August, 1966 and will be completed by June, 1967.

(c) This is nearing completion and is expected to be completed by September 1966.

Railway Casual Labour

1401. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to improve the conditions of service of the two lakh casual labourers working on the Railways;

(b) whether they are being given continuity of service, right of absorption in permanent vacancies on merits of seniority, full salary and Dearness Allowance and such other facilities as are granted to temporary employees of over six months' service; and

(c) whether any guarantee is provided against the unceremonious termination of service particularly in case when the length of service is more than six months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, to the extent possible.

(b) and (c). *Casual labour employed on Projects.*—They are treated as casual employees irrespective of the duration of their employment.

Casual labour employed on Works other than Projects.—On completion of the six months' continuous service, they become entitled to certain rights and privileges as are admissible to temporary railway servants.

None has any guarantee to continue in service as they do not have any prescriptive right for appointment to regular Railway service, but they are eligible to appear for selection to regular Class IV posts.

Pokaran-Jaisalmer Line

1402. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Pokaran-Jaisalmer line has begun; and

(b) if so, the probable date for its completion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The construction work for the line has just been taken in hand and the project is expected to be completed by the end of 1967.

Black-marketing in Cars and Scooters

1403. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there continues to operate a roaring black-market in certain makes of cars and scooters and that it has not abated in spite of assurances of Government to deal with this phenomenon sternly; and

(b) if so, whether any further measures are proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) After the promulgation of the Control Orders to regulate the sale and distribution of cars and scooters, no specific instances of black-marketing in new cars and scooters have been reported to Government.

(b) Does not arise.

जयशंकर काटन टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, बारसी (शोलापुर)

1404. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शोलापुर जिले में जयशंकर काटन मिल्स, बारसी के वर्तमान प्रबन्धकों/मालिकों द्वारा किये गये धन के दुरुपयोग तथा कुप्रबन्ध के बारे में सरकार को कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी है कि वह उक्त मिल की वित्तीय स्थिति खराब होने से पहले ही उसका नियंत्रण अपने अधिकार में ले ले ; और

(ग) उक्त काम के लिए सरकार अथवा/और स्टेट बैंक द्वारा राज्य सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, हां । कुप्रबन्ध की बहुत सी शिकायतें की गई हैं । इसी कारण वित्तीय तथा व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण आदेश दिये जा चुके हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi

1405. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten year production plan for the heavy machine building plant at Ranchi was drawn up in consultation with the team of Soviet experts;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plan; and

(c) when the plan will be executed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Ten-year Production Plan envisages production of metallurgical and non-metallurgical equipment as given below:

Year	Tonnage
1966-67	14,500
1967-68	20,000
1968-69	26,000
1969-70	32,500
1970-71	40,500
1971-72	50,500
1972-73	63,000
1973-74	71,800
1974-75	78,100
1975-76	80,000

Based on the orders which the Plant has secured and the likely orders to be procured, the Company have drawn up a Production Programme for the Plant as below:

Year	Tonnage
1966-67	19,500
1967-68	28,590
1968-69	39,180
1969-70	50,730
1970-71	67,000
1971-72	80,000

This programme is now being followed.

Muir Mills, Kanpur

1408. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Muir Mills Ltd., Kanpur has started functioning on a normal basis;

(b) whether the workers have been paid their arrears, if any; and

(c) when Government intend to introduce the necessary Bill in Parliament for taking over these Mills on a permanent basis?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The mill is working more or less normally.

(b) The arrears of wages and other dues of the workers, outstanding at the time of the take over by the Government have been duly paid off. However, gratuities to workers, who have died or have resigned, are being paid according to the agreement reached with the trade unions.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Manufacture of Soft Coke

1409. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under active consideration any scheme to manufacture "Soft Coke" cheaply to enable the rural people to shift from cowdung fuel to "soft coke"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Government are considering the question of substitution of cow-dung as domestic fuel in the rural areas, by the use of Soft Coke, which is considered a cheap commercial substitute. The Central Fuel Research Institute has been asked to prepare project reports for conducting experiments based on the use of Bihar, Raniganj and Madhya Pradesh coals in three pilot projects in Bihar, Eastern U.P. and Madhya Pradesh in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Lorry-train Accident near Ponneri

1410. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Sonavane:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Tula Ram:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two persons were killed in a lorry-train accident near Ponneri in Madras on the 28th May, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the action taken in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The accident was due to the negligence of the lorry driver.

(c) Does not arise.

Cable Thefts in Calcutta

1411. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sudden increase in the underground cable thefts in recent months in Calcutta, delaying various trains and detaining many passengers on the 29th May, 1966; and

(b) if so, the action taken in regard thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, but there was no detention of trains on 29th May, 1966.

(b) Prevention and detection of thefts, whether of copper wire belonging to the Posts and Telegraphs department or signalling cables belonging to the Railways, are the responsibility of the State Police. Cooperation meetings at all levels are held frequently amongst the P. & T., the Railways and the State Police. The Railway Protection Force assist the State Police in patrolling, with intelligence and in conducting raids, where required.

South Central Railway Zone

1412. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrangements for the establishment of the South Central Railway Zone have been completed; and

(b) if so, when it will be inaugurated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Not yet.

(b) The zone is expected to be inaugurated on 2nd October, 1966, if no unforeseen difficulties crop up.

Trade with Cuba and North Vietnam

1413. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the proposed "Food for Freedom Bill" which will replace the PL-480 of U.S.A. whereunder countries receiving grain shipments will have to abandon the export of goods to Cuba and North Vietnam;

(b) if so, how far it will affect the country's trade; and

(c) whether any representations have been made to U.S.A. in this respect?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposed bill is still being considered by the U.S. Congress and the final shape it will take remains to be seen.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Industrial Undertakings

1414. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Sezhiyan:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over such Industrial Undertakings which are languishing as a result of mis-management; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Apart from the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, there is no other specific proposal to take over industries which have been languishing as a result of mis-management.

(b) Does not arise.

बेलाडिल्ला इस्पात कारखाना

1415. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **लोहा और इस्पात** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बेलाडिल्ला इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में आज कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस कार्य में शिथिलता का मुख्य कारण क्या है; और

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध लौह-अयस्क का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग करने के लिए अन्तिम व्यवस्था कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) से (ग). बेलाडिल्ला के लौह अयस्क के आधार पर सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार आजकल विचार कर रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में शक्यता-अध्ययन और स्थल-प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त कर लिए गए हैं। स्थल के बारे में निर्णय दूसरे विभिन्न स्थलों की तुलनात्मक महता पर ध्यान-पूर्वक विचार करने के पश्चात किया जाएगा तथा निर्णय करने से पूर्व सरकार को सभी सम्बन्धित बातों पर विचार करना होगा। चौथी योजना में इस्पात पर किए जाने वाले परिव्यय के बारे में अभी निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

बेलाडिल्ला लौह अयस्क का उपयोग करने के उपायों में एक यह उपाय किया गया है कि जापान की फर्मों के साथ प्रति-वर्ष चार मिलियन टन लौह-अयस्क के निर्यात के लिए पक्का करार किया गया है जिसे 8 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच रेलगाड़ियां

1416. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलगाड़ियों में भीड़-भाड़ कम करने की दृष्टि से दिल्ली तथा गाजियाबाद के बीच कोई नई रेलगाड़ियां चलाने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ज्ञापन भी मिले हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). परिचालन की दृष्टि से दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच एक और गाड़ी चलाना, जिसके लिए मांग की गई है, अभी सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि इस सैक्शन में लाइन की अतिरिक्त क्षमता और दिल्ली/नयी दिल्ली स्टेशन पर टर्मिनल सुविधायें भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की योजना तैयार कर ली गई है और दिल्ली क्षेत्र में इनके उपलब्ध हो जाने पर अतिरिक्त उपनगरीय गाड़ियां, जिनमें दिल्ली गाजियाबाद सैक्शन भी शामिल हैं, चलाने का काम हाथ में लिया जायेगा।

Rail-road Competition on Southern Railway

1417. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the competition from the road traffic is affecting the passenger earnings of the Southern Railway;

(b) whether the Southern Railway has suggested a coordinated policy to avoid the rail-road competition;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). No specific policy to avoid rail-road competition has been specially suggested by the Southern Railway. However, there has all along been a recognition of the need for avoiding wasteful or unhealthy rail-road competition. The Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination has examined this matter very exhaustively and their report is at present under examination in the Planning Commission and the concerned Ministries.

That apart, the Planning Commission has also separately been pursuing with the State Governments the question of formation of Road Transport Corporations with the Railways' participation therein. All States served by the Southern Railway except the State of Madras have formed such Corporations. The Government of Madras are being urged by the Planning Commission to take early steps to set up a Corporation.

Expansion of State Trading Corporation

1418. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of further expanding the activities of the State Trading Corporation during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been considered; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to increase and diversify exports both State Trading Corporation as well as Government have under constant review the location of trading opportunities which State Trading Corporation can avail of. All necessary support will be given by Government to State Trading Corporation, and in turn by State Trading Corporation to the producers concerned, particularly in the direction of introducing new items in the export market generally or in particular countries to which they might not have been exported in the past.

Textile Mill in Nepal

1419. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 1524 on the 6th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal regarding the textile mill in Nepal has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the scheme are given below:

(i) The Indo-Nepal Industrial Corporation constituted to set up and run the Textile Mill in Nepal, will have a share capital of Rs. 3 crores (Nepalese currency).

(ii) HMG Nepal shall not levy any income-tax for 12 years from the time the mill goes into production.

(iii) HMG Nepal shall not levy excise or any such other duty on the products of the mill for a period of 8 years from the date of production.

(iv) The Corporation shall be free to remit from Nepal dividends, bonus, interest, management fee etc., every year.

(v) HMG Nepal shall not nationalise the mill for a period of 41 years. In the event of nationalisation, full compensation will be paid by HMG Nepal.

(vi) Employees of the Corporation recruited from abroad shall be allowed to remit their savings.

बरौनी स्टेशन पर मालगाड़ी में चोरी

1420. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जैसा कि 20 अप्रैल, 1966 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था, बरौनी रेलवे जंकशन पर एक मालगाड़ी से कपड़े की गांठें तथा घी के टीन चुरा लिए गए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कित व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये; और

(ग) क्या इसमें किन्हीं सरकारी कर्मचारियों का भी हाथ है, और यदि हां, तो उन्हें क्या दण्ड दिया गया ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं, लेकिन चोरी 11/12-4-66 की रात को बरौनी पार्सल यानांतरण शेड में हुई।

(ख) अभी तक एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

(ग) पुलिस मामले की जांच कर रही है।

फाफामऊ के निकट मालगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

1421. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जैसा कि 24 अप्रैल, 1966 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ, 23 अप्रैल 1966 को फाफामऊ रेलवे स्टेशन से 6 मील दूर एक स्थान पर एक मालगाड़ी के कुछ डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गए थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके फलस्वरूप फाफामऊ स्टेशन की मुख्य लाइन बन्द हो गई थी;

(ग) इन वैगनों के पटरी से उतर जाने के क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) इससे रेलवे सम्पति को कितनी क्षति पहुंची ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) 23-4-66 को फाफामऊ स्टेशन के पश्चिम कैबिन के पास "अप" बन्द खाली स्पेशल गाड़ी का एक माल डिब्बा पटरी से उतर गया ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । जंघई से आने-जाने वाली गाड़ियां लाइन नं० 3 और 4 पर नहीं ली जा सकीं ।

(ग) जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) कुछ नहीं ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मथुरा–हाथरस सेक्शन पर सोनाई रेलवे स्टेशन

1422. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर मीटर गेज लाइन पर मथुरा छावनी और हाथरस स्टेशनों के बीच सोनाई रेलवे स्टेशन के निर्माण की मंजूरी आठ वर्ष पहले दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच भी है कि इस स्टेशन से होने वाली आय पास के स्टेशनों से होने वाली आय के समान है हालांकि यहां पर केवल चार रेलगाड़ियां रुकती हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे अधिकारियों द्वारा इस स्टेशन के लिये सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया गया है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस स्टेशन पर किसी पृथक कार्यालय की तथा यात्रियों को धूप और वर्षा से बचाने के लिये किसी शेल्टर की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(ङ) इस स्टेशन का विकास करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) इस स्टेशन पर एक बुकिंग कार्यालय है, लेकिन इस समय यात्रियों के लिए कोई छतदार स्थान नहीं है ।

(ङ) प्रतीक्षालय बनाने की मंजूरी दे दी गयी है और काम हो रहा है ।

बलिया में दुर्घटना

1423. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 20 अप्रैल, 1966 को बलिया स्टेशन पर 218 डाउन यात्री रेलगाड़ी दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होते-होते बच गई ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही के कारण इस रेलगाड़ी को उस लाइन पर आने दिया गया जिस पर पहले ही एक रेलगाड़ी खड़ी थी ;

(ग) क्या कुछ व्यक्तियों को चोटें आई और रेलगाड़ी के ब्रेकों को काफी क्षति पहुंची ; और

(घ) इस लापरवाही के लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) (क) जी, नहीं । लेकिन 16-4-66 को 288 डाउन सवारी गाड़ी बलिया स्टेशन पर 287 अप सवारी गाड़ी के खाली रेक से जा टकराई।

(ख) जी, हां । दुर्घटना रेलवे कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुई।

(ग) दुर्घटना में एक व्यक्ति को मामूली चोटें आयीं।

इंजन और चल-स्टाक को लगभग 4 200 रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है

(घ) गलती करने वाले कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासन सम्बन्धी उपयुक्त कार-वाई की गयी है।

हिंडौन रेलवे स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु

1425. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 28 अप्रैल 1966 को हिंडौन स्टेशन पर एक मालगाड़ी से कुचले जाने से एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ): (क) 22-4-66 को एक व्यक्ति हिण्डोन सिटी स्टेशन के अप डिस्टेन्ट सिगनल और होम सिगनल के बीच अनधिकृत रूप से लाइन पार करते समय गाड़ी के नीचे आ गया और मर गया।

(ख) यह दुर्घटना लाइन को अनधिकृत रूप से पार करने के कारण हुई।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा जूतों की बिक्री

1426. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी होने के कारण आगरा में राज्य व्यापार निगम के कार्यालय में जूतों का व्यापार ठप्प हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि निरीक्षकों की लापरवाही के कारण दस हजार जोड़ी जूते स्वीकार नहीं हो सके हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) राज्य व्यापार निगम के, आगरा अधिप्राप्ति केन्द्र में जूतों की अधिप्राप्ति में कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं हुई है। इस केन्द्र में जूते बनाने के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

रेलवे पुलिस और एक पुलिस दल में भिड़न्त

1427. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 मई, 1966 के 'वीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार कानपुर में रेलवे पुलिस और पुलिस दल में भिड़न्त हो गई जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे पुलिस के दो कर्मचारी घायल हुए और दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये :

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारी जुही रेलवे गोदाम से गेहूं की बोरियां चुरा रहे थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) गोदाम से कितना गेहूं और अन्य सामान गायब है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (घ). जी, नहीं । सही स्थिति यह है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा दल का एक रक्षक जब ड्यूटी करने के बाद लौट रहा था तो उसने डिग्गी रेलवे समपार के पास एक रिक्शा देखा, जिसमें गेहूं के 3 बोरे लदे थे। उसे सन्देह हुआ कि वह माल चोरी का है, इसलिए उसने रिक्शा में बैठे व्यक्तियों और रिक्शा-चालक को ललकारा, जिस पर वे भाग खड़े हुए । इसी बीच जुही पुलिस स्टेशन के दो सिपाही भी मौके पर पहुंच गये और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल का एक और रक्षक भी ड्यूटी से लौटते समय उधर से गुजरा । इस मामले पर कौन कार्रवाई करे, इस बात पर वहां रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के रक्षकों और पुलिस के सिपाहियों में गर्मागरमी हो गयी, जिसका नतीजा यह निकला कि वे आपस में लड़ पड़े और एक रक्षक घायल हो गया। एक बाहरी व्यक्ति तथा रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के रक्षकों के विरुद्ध मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया और दोनों रक्षकों को पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया । इस मामले की जांच हो रही है।

Milk Powder Plant at Coimbatore

1428. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plant for the manufacture of milk powder is being set up at Coimbatore; and

(b) if so, the details of the project?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The proposal of M/s. Kamala Sugar Mills Ltd., Udamalpet, Coimbatore for setting up a milk products factory at Udamalpet, Coimbatore District for the manufacture of Milk Powder including Modified Milk Food, and Malted Milk-foods for an annual capacity of 1800 tonnes and 600 tonnes respectively has been approved.

Employees of H.E.L., Bhopal

1429. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the employees of the Heavy Electricals, Ltd., Bhopal who were arrested under D.I.R. have been released;

(b) if so, whether they have been reinstated;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether their discharge or dismissal while under arrest was illegal?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Under rule 42(10) of the Standing Orders of the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., certified by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), and rule 51(10) of the service rules for non-industrial workers of the Company, the services of an employee absent without sanctioned leave for more than 30 days, are terminated. In accordance with these rules, the services of these employees were treated as terminated.

(d) The discharge or dismissal while under arrest was in accordance with the above rules.

Death of Workers at Kashi Station

1430. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two gangmen at work were killed and

some injured seriously when a railway engine hit them near Kashi Railway Station (Northern Rly.) on the 30th April, 1966; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). On 30th April, 1966 Through goods train No. 815 Up was passing the site of accident at about 14.00 hrs. when a Down Light engine also reached there. On account of the passage of the goods train and appearance of the Light Engine out of curve, the gangmen could not notice the approach of Down Light engine. Though the Mate on noticing the approach of Light engine called out to his men to get away from the track, yet some of them could not hear him. As a result, two of them were killed and three sustained injuries.

Training in Small Scale Industries

1431. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons sent abroad for training in the Small Scale Industries from Uttar Pradesh during 1965 and during the last four months; and

(b) the names of the countries to which they were sent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade with Cuba

1432. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's trade with Cuba has declined sharply in recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve trade relations with Cuba?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The basic reason for the decline seems to be that Cuba is short of foreign exchange and is not able to allocate sufficient funds for purchases of jute bags from India.

(c) Various measures have been considered from time to time for improving our trade relations with Cuba. But as that country does not have sufficient foreign exchange to maintain her purchases of jute goods from India and her principal export products such as sugar, canned fruits, fihs etc. are not of any interest to us, it has not been possible to reverse the declining trend in our trade with Cuba.

Surplus Stores

1433. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very huge amount of surplus stores lie unprotected and lot of them are wasted and stolen because of lack of shed and storage facilities; and

(b) the approximate loss which the country suffers every year on this account?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals deal with the disposal of surplus stores reported to them by the various Government Departments. The custodial responsibility of the stores till these are delivered to the purchasers, rests with the stock-holding departments, who have to make proper storage and security arrangements for the same. It has been observed by the DGS&D, while processing the disposal of the stores in the past, that most of these were properly maintained and necessary security arrangements were available. In the case

of bulk items like Army vehicles, cranes, some of the depots were storing them in the open yards, but security arrangements were available.

(b) Necessary information regarding the losses, if any, is being collected from the stock-holding departments and will be laid on the table of the House.

Export of Engineering Goods

1434. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of engineering goods has increased or is likely to increase in countries where Government have bilateral trade agreements;

(b) if so, the goods which have great demand; and

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation is in a position to meet the demand of those countries, particularly the East European countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The exports of engineering goods to countries with which there are bilateral trade agreements have increased and are likely to increase further.

(b) Following are some of the items that are in demand in the countries with which India has bilateral trade agreements:

East Europe.—Machine Tools, Refrigerators, Air-conditioners, Dry and Storage batteries, sanitary fittings, compressors, etc.,

African and Asian countries.—Steel Semis, diesel engines, bicycles and parts, oil mill machinery, electric wires and cables, Auto and auto parts, electric fans, dry batteries etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Export of Salt to African Countries

1435. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to export salt to African countries;

(b) if so, whether markets have been explored therefor;

(c) which markets have been explored till now; and

(d) whether any order has been received from those countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The position has been explored in regard to more than ten countries in Africa. Of these Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya are themselves producing salt and in fact export some salt. Ghana also produces salt in limited quantity and is expanding its salt production. Zambia imports substantial quantities of salt but the movement is only through Portuguese East Africa; similar reasons preclude South Rhodesia. One shipment of 500 tonnes has been made in April, 1966 to Tanzania but further shipments may not materialise as the local Government wish to encourage their own salt industry. One shipment of 4,000 tonnes has also been made to Uganda, and another repeat order of 4,000 tonnes has been received from that country and is being executed. Possibility is also being pursued of producing here, for export to Nigeria, salt of the particular specifications to which that country is accustomed.

Scarcity of Skilled Persons in Bokaro

1436. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the operation of Bokaro Steel Plant is confronted with the scarcity of skilled personnel at the very beginning; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to overcome this difficulty?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Steps are being taken to recruit and train adequate numbers of personnel in a suitably phased programme.

Railway Facilities to Salt Lake Area

1437. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal and the CMPO have asked the Railway authorities to extend the railway facilities to the reclaimed salt area in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Railway Administration thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir. The Eastern Railway Administration have requested the West Bengal Government for data on firm Fourth Plan schemes for the development of new colonies, townships and industrial areas in the Calcutta Metropolitan District, to enable them to evaluate the growth and pattern of rail transport demand in the suburban area. It is understood that for the Salt Lake Scheme comprehensive services from this area into the city centre are being planned. The West Bengal Government have recently informed the Railway Administration that plans for Sector I have already been finalised and those for the remaining Sectors II and III are still being prepared and, the State Government could earmark some land for railway or any other rapid transit facility in the latter two Sectors. The Eastern Railway are now examining the feasibility, purely from an egineering point of view, of a connection from the Dum Dum side. The Metropolitan Study Team on Transport set up by the Planning Commission is, also, making a detailed study of the present and future requirements of transport in the Calcutta Metropolitan area by different modes including the possibilities of a rapid transit system. These studies cover the Salt Lake area.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation for the Fourth Plan

1438. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Plan allocation for Railways is proposed to be reduced to a level even lower than that of the Third Plan allocation; and

(b) if so, how far it is proposed to be brought down and the nature of the schemes to be affected by curtailment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The allocation for Railway development programmes as also allocations for other sectors in the Plan are still to be finalised within the total financial outlay proposed for the overall National Plan. It is not possible at this stage to give any meaningful comparison of allocations for Railway programmes in the Third and the Fourth Plan.

Rail Link to Paradeep Port

1439. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in providing a rail link to Paradeep Port for iron ore traffic; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Preliminary Engineering and Traffic surveys for a broad gauge line from Banspani, Nayagarh and Tomka|Daiteri areas to Paradeep Port have been carried out and the survey reports are under examination of the Railway Board.

Investigations are also in progress for an alternative proposal for a rail link *viz.*, Patasahi-Talcher-Cuttack/Barang-Paradeep with a link to ore deposits on Malangtoli block. The relative merits of the two alternatives will have to be examined before a decision is taken regarding construction of a rail link to Paradeep Port. In any event, the plans will have to coordinate with the proposals for, and progress on, the setting up of an export-oriented major mining scheme in the Malangtoli Block.

Delhi Main Railway Station

1440. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to give a face lift to the Delhi Main Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the target date for completing the work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). It is proposed to extend the circulating area and the parking space for taxies, private cars etc. in front of the Delhi Main Station. The proposal has become feasible due to release of considerable space as a result of shifting of bus stands of U.P. Roadways and Punjab Roadways from East and West side of the Station. The scheme is still in a preliminary stage and is being worked out in consultation with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority etc. No target date of completion has yet been fixed.

Exploration of Iron Ore

1441. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to award the responsibility for exploration of Iron ore to some foreign firms;

(b) if so, the names of the firms; and

(c) whether they will be allowed to make this exploration work throughout the country?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Jute Mill in U.P.

1442. Shri Balgovind Verma: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh produces more than 2/3 of the jute produced in the whole of the State;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a jute mill there in public, private or cooperative sector in order to give a fair deal to the cultivators; and

(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Lakhimpur-Kheri district produces only about 41 per cent of the total production of jute in Uttar Pradesh which itself is only 3.5 per cent of total Indian production.

(b) No such proposal is under Government's consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Ticketless Travel on Railways

1443. Shri Gulshan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ticketless travellers on Railways detected and fined during the period 1st January to 1st August, 1966, zone-wise;

(b) the total amount of fines and penalties recovered from them and the total amount spent by Railways on special checking staff;

(c) whether it is a fact that ticketless checking is not adequate and Railway staff and Policemen posted on guard duty in trains encourage and help ticketless travelling on Railways; and

(d) if so, the steps Railways propose to take to check this tendency?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information for the period from 1-1-66 to 30-6-66 for which the information is available, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6681/66].

(c) and (d). No cases of railway staff and policemen conniving in ticketless travelling have been detected. Since ticketless travel is still heavy, the question of strengthening the ticket checking arrangements is under consideration.

Late running of Punjab Mail

1444. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Mail between Bombay-Delhi-Ferozepur daily comes late;

(b) the number of occasions on which the Punjab Mail left Delhi late and arrived late at Bhatinda during the period from 1st January, 1966 to 1st August, 1966;

(c) the total number of days of late running of this train during 1966; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to check this late coming and over-crowding in the Punjab Mail?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) 37 Up Punjab Mail arrived late at Bhatinda, an intermediate point, during the period from 1st January, 66 to 1st August, 66 on 154 occasions, having left Delhi late on 162 occasions.

(c) During the period from 1st January, 1966 to 1st August, 1966, 37 Up Mail arrived destination late on 148 occasions.

(d) Endeavours to bring this train to time continue. However, in order to alleviate over-crowding on the train on Delhi-Ferozepur section, the load has been augmented by two additional third class coaches, one to run between Delhi and Ferozepur introduced from 1-5-66 and the other between Delhi and Bhatinda/Hindumalkot from 1-6-66.

Tractor Production

1445. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tractor production has not reached the target fixed for the Third Five Year Plan and if so, the reasons for the failure; and

(b) the steps and precautions taken to achieve the target being fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The target of production of tractors by the end of the Third Five Year Plan was 10,000 Nos. *per annum*. Against this, a production of 5,714 Nos. was achieved during 1965-66. The shortfall in produc-

tion has been due to the following reasons:

(i) Delay in the import of capital goods required by licensed units on account of foreign exchange difficulties;

(ii) Shortage of imported raw materials and components due to foreign exchange difficulties; and

(iii) Delay in commencement of production by the licensed units.

(b) While the target for the Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be fixed, the demand has been assessed at 40,000 by 1970-71. Against this, five units have been approved for a total capacity of 30,000 Nos. *per annum*. In addition, a project in the public sector for the manufacture of 12.000 tractors *per annum* is also proposed to be established during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. With the establishment of all these units, the target that may be fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan is likely to be achieved.

Hides and Skins Plant, Rajasthan

1446. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plant for processing hides and skins will be established in the State of Rajasthan with the barter arrangement of Yugoslavia; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6682/66).

Wholesale Price Index

1447. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the wholesale price index in the last week of May 1966 as compared to 1953 during the same period;

(b) whether the price has increased since the last week of May 1965, *i.e.*, the last year's level; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The details of the wholesale price index (with the year ended March, 1953 as 100) as it stood at 182.1 during the last week of May, 1966 as against 107.6 in the last week of May, 1953, are show in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6683 (i)/66].

(b) Yes. The index rose from 156.9 during the last week of May, 1965 to 182.1 in last week of May, 1966.

(c) A detailed statement showing the increases is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6683(ii)/66].

Further details of price movements are given in the bulletins relating to last weeks of May 1965 and 1966. Copies of the bulletins are available in Parliament Library.

Sale of Raw Jute by Pakistan

1448. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that raw jute is purchased by certain business operators in Pakistan, shipped to Singapore and other places and then shipped to India and sold at exorbitant prices; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) ad (b). There is now no ban on import of Pakistani jute directly or indirectly. Therefore, Pakistani jute is allowed to be imported and the prices are on a competitive basis.

Import of raw jute has been further placed on Open General Licence

for jute mills only with effect from the 13th July, 1966.

Central Ropeway System

1449. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Coal Board's Central Ropeway has snapped, making the whole ropeway system in-operative;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this was due to a structural defect; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir. On the 14th May, 1966, the coupling connecting two lengths of track rope of the Ropeway for area 'D', was found to have snapped the previous night when the ropeway was stationary, thereby making the ropeway system in-operative.

(b) The accident occurred apparently due to the failure of the coupling.

(c) Enquiries revealed that the breakdown was probably due to a material failure.

(d) The repair was completed in all respects on 28th May, 1966 and the ropeway started operating on 30th May, 1966. The damaged coupling has been sent to the U.K. by the Contractors for thorough examination to ascertain the probable cause of the breakage and necessary action in terms of contract will be taken accordingly.

Effect of Devaluation on Export of Jute Goods

1450. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian exporters particularly those exporting jute goods found themselves in a difficult predicament after the devaluation of the rupee, relating to the sale of goods to foreign countries, concluded prior to devaluation, as reported in the *Statesman* of the 9th June, 1966;

(b) if so, how the situation was tackled;

(c) whether any contracts for such exports had been cancelled on account of the heavy export-duty imposed with the devaluation; and

(d) if so, the quantity of each species of goods so held up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) There was some delay in the export of jute goods as a result of devaluation in view of the problems relating to the incidence of the export duty on goods covered by pre-devaluation contracts.

(b) These problems have been solved, by and large, by granting exemption from payment of duty in certain cases, by discussions with exporters' organisations in the case of certain others and by negotiation with the Governments of importing countries in the case of the contracts with East European countries.

(c) Government are not aware of any contracts having been cancelled on account of the export duty.

(d) About 50,000 bales of jute goods had been held up.

National Mineral Development Corporation

1451. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tangible results have been achieved in the feasibility studies which the National Mineral Development Corporation has been conducting in regard to the mining of

Iron Ore deposits in Bellary, Hospet and other adjoining areas in Mysore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes.

(b) The National Mineral Development Corporation has prepared a feasibility study for development of a mechanised mine in Donamalai area (South Block). The expected production is 2.5 million tonnes of lump ore with saleable fines approximating to 2 million tonnes, per annum. Further detailed investigations which are necessary for the preparation of Project Report are in progress.

Textile Trade in Ceylon

1452. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ceylon Government have recently nationalised the textile import trade and taken other measures to dislocate the textile trade in Ceylon;

(b) if so, how many Indians have been displaced thereby; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). With the exception of import quotas being given to actual-users, such as garment manufacturers, all imports of textiles in Ceylon are now canalised by the Government of Ceylon through the Government-sponsored Co-operative Wholesale Establishment with effect from the second half of 1966. However, as the textile import trade was Ceylonised in 1964 itself, no Indian nationals have been displaced by the recent measures.

(c) Does not arise.

ट्रैक्टर कारखाना

1453. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सोनावने :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री 25 फरवरी, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1087 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चैकोस्लोवाकिया के सहयोग से एक ट्रैक्टर कारखाना स्थापित करने की योजना के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) यह कारखाना कहां तथा कब स्थापित किया जावेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री द० संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख). चैकोस्लोवाकिया के मैसर्स मेटेकोव से कृषि-ट्रैक्टरों तथा उपकरणों के निर्माण के लिए विस्तृत प्रयोजना रिपोर्ट का पहला भाग जिसमें प्रस्तावित योजना का तकनीकी आर्थिक सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन दिया हुआ है, चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है। इस परियोजना की स्थापना पर आगे कार्यवाही सम्भाव्यता रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त हो जाने पर की जायगी। प्रस्तावित परियोजना के स्थान के बारे में अभी विचार किया जा रहा है।

अफगानिस्तान में स्थापित उद्योग

1454. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय सहयोग से अफगानिस्तान में कुछ उद्योग स्थापित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी शर्तें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) वे कौन-कौन से उद्योग हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Handloom Emporia in Paris and Sydney

1455. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Indian Handloom Emporia in Paris and Sydney; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation are setting up a Display-*cum*-Sales Centre in Paris for Indian handicrafts and handloom goods. There is no proposal under consideration at present for the establishment of an emporium in Sydney.

Aluminium Plant in Madras

1456. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish an Aluminium plant near Kodaikanal; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir. We have not, so far, received any proposal or application.

(b) Does not arise.

Royalty on Minerals

1457. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to raise the royalty rates on all major minerals; and

(b) if so, the rise in the rates contemplated?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Recently, certain proposals were received from some State Governments for enhancement of the rates of royalty on major minerals. In view of the importance of the subject and the representation received from mineral industry, Government have decided to constitute a Study Group to study the question of royalty on minerals in all its aspects and make appropriate recommendations to Government.

Liberalisation of Imports

1458. Shri Basappa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the liberalisation of import following devaluation of the rupee has been drawn up;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing broad features of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6684/66].

(c) A simplified procedure has been adopted for issuing import licences expeditiously under the liberalised import policy and licences to the tune of about Rs. 140 crores have already been issued since devaluation.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

1460. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been agreed that uptil March, 1967 India will sell iron

ore to Japan at a pre-devaluation rate and as a result, the money which India is likely to get will be at a considerably reduced price; and

(b) the net result of the devaluation on our iron ore trade?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. Sales contracts for supply of iron ore to Japan are in Pound Sterling or US dollars. Rupee value of payments being received after the devaluation is accordingly higher in accordance with the new rate of exchange. The foreign exchange value remains unchanged.

(b) No marked change has so far been noticed as a result of the devaluation in regard to the prospects of our iron ore exports. It is too early to assess what the long-term results might be.

Cement Distribution

1461. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representation from the Punjab Government to reconsider the imposition of control on cement distribution in the interests of agricultural production;

(b) whether other States have also drawn the attention of Government to the unsatisfactory cement supply arrangement for agricultural and minor irrigation work; and

(c) whether Government propose to take corrective measures in this matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan have reported unsatisfactory supply of cement to agriculturists and minor irrigation works.

(c) These complaints have been brought to the notice of the Cement Allocation and Co-ordinating Organisation and it has been directed to take corrective measures. The Cement Allocation and Co-ordinating Organisation has undertaken to make good the short-fall in supplies for agricultural purposes in Gujarat and it has also made special allotment of cement for the purpose to Rajasthan and Punjab.

Manufacture of Heavy Electrical Equipment

1462. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to the conclusion that there is no need to set up any new unit in the Fourth Plan to manufacture heavy equipment for generating electricity;

(b) how far the existing plants at Bhopal, Hardwar and Hyderabad are competent to meet the needs of the generating equipment; and

(c) the arrangements made to manufacture heavy boilers for big thermal power stations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The installed capacities of the three heavy electrical plants at Bhopal, Hardwar and Hyderabad are as follows:—

Name of Plant	Thermal sets	Hydro sets
	(in millions of kilowatts per year)	
(i) Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal.	0.6	0·5
(ii) Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Hardwar.	1.5	1.2
(iii) Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Hyderabad.	0.8	..

When these plants reach their optimum capacities during the next few years, the full requirements of generating equipment will be met by them.

(c) The High Pressure Boiler Plant of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. at Tiruchirapalli and the plant at Durgapur of Messrs. AVB are manufacturing heavy boilers required for big thermal power stations. It is also proposed to augment their capacities.

Khadi Gramodyog Board

1463. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance is given by Government to Bihar State Khadi Gramodyog Board and if so, how much;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the auditor's report on Bhagalpur Khadi Emporium and to the seizure of old weights and measures from this emporium; and

(c) whether any, if so, enquiry has been ordered into this affair and the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir. Rs. 8·69 crores (comprising Rs. 6:15 crores as loans and Rs. 2·54 crores as grants) during the ten years ending 31st March, 1966. Of this, loans to the extent of Rs. 3·20 crores have been repaid to the Commission.

(b) No, Sir. It has however, been brought to the notice of Government that two cases were reported in the Bihar Press, *viz.*, (1) a case of misappropriation of Rs. 15,000 by a peon of the Bhagalpur Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, and (2) a raid on the above Bhavan by the staff of the Weights and Measures Department of the State Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. The case against the peon is pending before the S.D.O. Bhagalpur. In the other case, officials of the Weights and Measures Department advised the Bhavan not to keep old weights and measures at the counter even for the purpose of educating unsophisticated customers about the relative values of the old and new weights and measures.

Allotment of C.G.I. Sheets to NEFA

1464. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether special allotment of C.G.I. sheets for the public of NEFA is being made;

(b) if so, the quantity or tonnage of the allotment; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An *ad hoc* allocation of 200 tonnes of G. C. Sheets has been made to NEFA during 1966-67. In addition to this, 200 tonnes of B.C. Sheets have also been allocated.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Cement to NEFA

1465. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether special allotment of cement for the public of NEFA is being made;

(b) if so, the quantity or tonnage of the allotment; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). Under the scheme of decontrol, Government makes allotment of cement only for supplies to Government Departments/Organisations under the rate contract, for which 50 per cent of total cement production is reserved. The Cement Allotcation and Co-ordinating Organisation has made a special allotment of 1,000 tonnes in favour of N.E.F.A. for purchase at public rates for the period July-September, 1966.

Textile Mills

1466. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1286 on the 22nd April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the reports of the Inter-Ministerial Committees appointed to investigate the affairs of some textile mills have since been received;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Manufacture of Small Cars

1467. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharani of Jeypore, (Orissa) has made an offer to establish a Small Car factory to manufacture four-seater car to be sold at Rs. 6,000;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed car, including its foreign exchange contents; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). A letter has been received from the Maharani of Jeypore indicating her desire to submit a proposal for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of a 500 cc, four seater, 2-door car to be sold at Rs. 6,000. She has stated that only 5 per cent of the components of the car will be imported and that the capital cost of the scheme would be a little over Rs. one crore, of which about 12 per cent would be in foreign exchange. The Maharani has added that, before submitting detailed proposals she would like to have assurance that Government really intends to permit the manufacture of a small car by an Indian entrepreneur.

The question whether or not a small car project should be proceeded with is still under consideration.

Silchar bound Passenger Train Incident

1468. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Silchar-bound passenger train had been marooned at Maipong station in the north Cachar hill section of Assam on the 22nd June, 1966;

(b) if so, in what circumstances; and

(c) the steps taken to rescue the passengers and the train?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): **(a) Yes**, at Maibong station on 18-6-66.

(b) It was due to land slips both ahead and in the rear, of Maibong station.

(c) Passengers were transhipped into another rake and brought to Lumding as soon as possible. Passengers were also supplied food free of cost.

Railway Guards

1469. Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the result of the representation made by the Members of Lok Sabha on behalf of the Railway Guards for the revision of

their pay scales, running allowance and promotion prospects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The decision was that there is at present no case for any further liberalisation in the matter.

Milling Plant

1470. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a milling plant for processing the blended ore of flourspar discovered in the southern hilly ranges of Dungarpur (Rajasthan);

(b) if so, the anticipated mining and milling capacity of the plant; and

(c) the savings, if any, in terms of foreign exchange as a result of commissioning of this plant?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The Government of Rajasthan has prepared a scheme for the mining of ore and the setting up of a milling plant for processing the ore into concentrates.

(b) Mining of 300 tonnes of ore per day is envisaged. The Milling plant will accordingly have the capacity to process 300 tonnes of ore per day.

(c) It is expected to be of the order of Rs. 90 lakhs per year.

Industrial Estate in Narsinghpur District

1471. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an industrial estate in Narsinghpur district, or declare any part of it as an industrial area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Industrial Estate in Piparia

1472. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increasing importance of Panchmarhi, Government propose to set up an industrial estate in Piparia (Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh), or to declare it as an industrial area;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any other part or area of Hoshangabad District is being selected for that purpose; and

(d) if so, which?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Piparia does not have any special feature for its being selected as an Industrial Area.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Itarsi in Hoshangabad District has been selected for setting up an Industrial Estate.

Over-Bridge at Itarsi Level-Crossing

1473. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have been well and truly awakened by the repeated reminders of the Central Government in respect of the plan for an overbridge at Itarsi Railway level-crossing;

(b) if so, the present position with regard to the implementation of the project; and

(c) if not, the action being taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The estimate for the work was accepted by the State Government at the end of June, 1966, and sanctioned by the Railway on 4th July, 1966. Physical execution of the work, however, will be taken up after the existing level crossing has been temporarily diverted away. This temporary work has to be done mainly by the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Effect of Devaluation on Coal Mining Industry

1474. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the devaluation would have any impact on the coal mining industry;

(b) whether it would result in the rise of price of coal; and

(c) whether it would have any effect on India's Coal export?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir. The impact of devaluation will be reflected in the future imports of machinery, equipment and spares needed for coal mining industry.

(b) The coal prices are under review when all relevant aspects will be taken into account. Directly as a result of devaluation only no price increases, however, are contemplated at present.

(c) India's export trade in coal is only marginal. The effect is likely to be very small.

National Mineral Development Corporation

1475. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bifurcate the National Mineral Development Corporation into two wings;

(b) if so, what will be the functions of these two wings; and

(c) the ways in which co-ordination will be maintained between the two wings?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). The proposal to bifurcate the National Mineral Development Corporation with a view to creating a separate organisation for expeditious development of copper deposits in the country is under consideration of the Ministry.

Purchase and Sale of Medicines

1476. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities and the cost of differennt medicines that were in stock with the State Trading Corporation has on the 15th June, 1966;

(b) the quantities of medicines that were released for sale and the quantities purchased by the State Trading Corporation during the three months prior to 15th June, 1966; and

(c) the measures taken to release the stock in considerable quantities for sale when the prices have been ruling high in the market?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to(c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6685/66].

Muslim Railway Employees

1477. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Muslim employees of the Railway Department were

allowed to enjoy one hour's leave to say their Jumma prayers since 1913;

(b) whether his Ministry have passed any orders withdrawing the concession;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether he received any representation against this decision, and if so, his reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Observance of certain practices of religious nature at the cost of public duty is not in tune with the secular and democratic ideals of the country.

(d) Yes; for the reasons at (c) above abrogation of the decision withdrawing the special concession enjoyed by a particular section of Railway employees, is not feasible.

Despatch of Rice to Kerala in open Wagons

1478. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rice is sent to Kerala in open wagons even during monsoon season;

(b) whether the rice so sent is spoilt due to rains even though it is covered by tarpaulins; and

(c) the steps taken to send only closed wagons to areas affected by monsoon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Rice is moved to stations in Kerala both in covered and open Box type wagons. Rice when loaded in open wagons is covered with tarpaulins, lashed and escorted.

(b) On one occasion 4 wagons of rice received from Tadepalligudem at Cochin Harbour Terminus were found damaged by wet due to the tarpaulins having been dislodged because of violent wind on the run.

(c) Efforts are made to supply covered wagons to the maximum.

Incentives for Mining Industries

1479. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state the steps being taken for the mechanisation of mines, simplification of mining laws and feasible incentive to the mining industries?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): At the recent session of the Mineral Advisory Board held on 21st and 22nd June, 1966, it has been decided to constitute standing committees to consider steps for mechanisation and modernisation of mines, simplification of mining laws and incentives to the mining industries. The scope of these committees will, however, cover all minerals other than coal.

As regards Coal mines, the Coal Development Council has set up a committee on Productivity and Modernisation of mines which will look into the aspect of mechanisation. There are at present no proposals for simplification of the laws relating to coal mines or for the grant of incentives to the coal industry.

मेरठ और इलाहाबाद के बीच एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी

1480. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मेरठ से इलाहाबाद तक एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने के बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) मेरठ सिटी और इलाहाबाद के बीच इस समय जिस मात्रा में सीधा यातायात होता है उससे इन दो स्टेशनों के बीच एक पूरी गाड़ी चलाने का औचित्य नहीं बनता।

दुर्घटना स्थलों का निरीक्षण

1481. **श्री रामसेवक यादव** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो महीनों में हुई दुर्घटनाओं के स्थलों का निरीक्षण करने के लिये कितने अधिकारी तथा मंत्री गये, और

(ख) दुर्घटना स्थलों का निरीक्षण करने के लिये गये ऐसे व्यक्तियों को भत्ते के रूप में कितनी अतिरिक्त धनराशि दी गई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) मई और जून, 1966 में 462 अधिकारी जांच के अलावा अन्य काम के लिए दुर्घटना-स्थलों पर गये। रेल मंत्री माटुंगा के दुर्घटना-स्थल को देखने गये थे और रेल उप मंत्री खन्ना पुर और दसूर स्टेशनों के बीच के दुर्घटना-स्थल एवं लाडपुरा स्टेशन के दुर्घटना-स्थल को देखने गये थे। रेल मंत्री के अलावा, रक्षा मंत्री और महाराष्ट्र राज्य के दो मंत्री भी माटुंगा के दुर्घटना-स्थल पर गये थे। लाडपुरा के दुर्घटना-स्थल पर राजस्थान के दो मंत्री भी गये थे।

(ख) भत्तों के रूप में इन व्यक्तियों ने जो रकम ली है या जो उन्हें ग्राह्य है, वह कुल मिला कर 6,208 रुपये 95 पैसे (छ हजार, दो सौ आठ रुपये पचानवे पैसे) हैं।

Leave Reserve Staff at Delhi Main and New Delhi Stations

1482. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2861 on the 25th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding leave reserve staff at Delhi has since been received from the Northern Railway administration; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Action is being taken to make good the deficiency to the extent absolutely necessary keeping in view the tight financial position of allotment of funds.

Storage Accommodation at Delhi and New Delhi Stations

1483. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2814 on the 25th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any arrangements have since been made by the Northern Railway Administration to provide additional storage accommodation both at Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). These works are included in a long term plan of providing facilities at various stations in Delhi area. The plan is still under consideration. However, steps are being taken to include the works of providing additional storage accommodation at Delhi and New Delhi in the earliest possible Works Programme.

Fruits and Vegetables booked from Delhi Station

1484. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1347 on the 26th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been ordered to find out the reasons for

the parcels of fresh fruits and vegetables being received short at the destinations;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the staff concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). Enquiries have so far been finalised only in 3 cases and the remaining cases are still under enquiry. As soon as enquiries are completed, a statement showing the results thereof will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

आनन्द नगर रेलवे स्टेशन

1485. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के वर्तमान आनन्द नगर रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम पहले फरेन्दा था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त रेलवे स्टेशन के नाम में परिवर्तन किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) फरेन्दा गांव और उसके डाकघर का नाम बदलकर आन्दनगर हो जाने के कारण संचार मंत्रालय की सिफारिश पर 1.8.1949 से स्टेशन का नाम भी बदल दिया गया ।

रेलवे स्टेशनों का नाम रखा जाना

1486. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम किस आधार पर रखे जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या एक बार रखे गये नाम बाद में बदले भी जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) से (ग). एक बयान सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी–6686/66]

लखनऊ तथा गोरखपुर के बीच सीधी रेलगाड़ी

1487. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर लखनऊ तथा गोरखपुर के बीच लूप लाइन पर पिछले कुछ महीनों से एक सीधी रेलगाड़ी चलाई जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गाड़ी लगभग 2 घंटे देर से पहुंचती है और इस गाड़ी को गोरखपुर में खड़ा करने के लिये कोई प्लेटफार्म नियत नहीं किया गया है तथा इसे दो गाड़ियों के बीच ही खड़ा होना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या इससे रेलवे नियमों का उल्लंघन होता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) जी, हां, 1.10.65 से ।

(ख) और (ग). इस गाड़ी को गोरखपुर में आम तौर पर प्लेटफार्म लाइन पर लिया जाता है चाहे यह विलम्ब से चल रही हो । इस गाड़ी को प्लेटफार्म लाइन के अलावा दूसरी लाइन पर केवल अनिवार्य परिस्थितियों में लिया जाता है । ऐसा बहुत कम होता है और उस हालत में रेलवे नियमों के अनुसार पर्याप्त एहतियात बरती जाती है ।

(घ) यह गाड़ी विलम्ब से न चले इसके लिए उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ।

पीपीगंज स्टेशन पर गोदाम

1488. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के पीपीगंज स्टेशन पर गोदाम सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण व्यापारियों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर कोई गोदाम न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख). पीपीगंज स्टेशन पर माल यातायात की थोड़ी मात्रा को देखते हुए न तो रेल प्रशासन को वहां एक गोदाम की व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत महसूस हुई और न उसकी व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ। व्यापार मण्डल पीपीगंज के सेक्रेटरी से हाल में एक अभ्यावेदन मिलने पर रेल प्रशासन द्वारा इस मामले की फिर से जांच की जा रही है।

आनन्द नगर रेलवे स्टेशन

1489. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने कीकृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के आनन्द नगर रेलवे स्टेशन पर माल गाड़ियों, यात्री गाड़ियों तथा अन्य रेलगाड़ियों के खड़े रहने के कारण इस स्टेशन के पूर्व की ओर से पश्चिम की ओर जाना कठिन हो जाता है और ऐसी घटनायें भी हुई हैं कि लोगों की जानें चली गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार होने वाली लोगों की मृत्यु को रोकने के लिये इस स्टेशन पर एक उपरि पुल बनाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जनता को स्टेशन के पूर्व की ओर से पश्चिम की ओर जाने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती है क्योंकि यार्ड के उत्तरी सिरे पर एक समपार मौजूद है। पिछले वर्ष एक व्यक्ति के गाड़ी के नीचे आ जाने की रिपोर्ट मिली थी, लेकिन यह दुर्घटना लाइन पार करते समय नहीं हुई थी।

(ख) और (ग). अभी यार्ड पर ऊपरी पुल बनाने का कोई सुझाव नहीं है लेकिन यह सुझाव है कि यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन किया जाये और द्वीप प्लेटफार्म तथा उसे मुख्य प्लेटफार्म से मिलाने वाले एक ऊपरी पैदल पुल सहित अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाये। यदि धन उपलब्ध हुआ तो इस काम को 1967-68 में करने का विचार है।

Influx of Pilgrims to Puri

1490. **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a large influx of pilgrims to Puri (Jagannath) during the Ratha Jatra Festival and Bahuda Festival during the third week of June this year; and

(b) the steps taken to meet the heavy congestion in the trains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Adequate arrangements were made to facilitate rail journeys of the pilgrims to and from Puri on the occasion this year by way of running of twelve special trains, besides augmentation of loads and extension of the runs of the scheduled services.

Howrah-Amta Light Railway

1491. **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trains on the Howrah-Amta Light

Railway almost daily carry a large number of passengers on the roof of the bogies; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the evil?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, some passengers indulge in roof riding on certain trains even when accommodation is available inside the coaches and even after introduction of additional trains. The Railway is in touch with the State Government regarding enforcement of law and order.

Production of Tractors

1492. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the production of tractors during 1966; and

(b) if so, the number of tractors likely to be produced during the year?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The production of agricultural tractors is likely to go upto about 10,000 Nos. during 1966 as against 6,318 Nos. produced during 1965.

Kunzru Committee's Recommendations

1493. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has not implemented 50 per cent of the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee to improve the Railway administration; and

(b) whether Government have any proposals to implement these recommendations and if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Requisite organisation exists for watching expeditious implementation of these recommendations. A good many of the recommendations are such that their implementation can only be gradual, depending upon the ways and means position and it is not, therefore, possible to lay down a time target for their implementation.

Post of Assistant Chief Cashier on the Railways

1494. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Assistant Chief Cashier has been declared gazetted on all the Railways except the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons for making an exception on the Southern Railway only?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. Permanent Class II Gazetted posts of Assistant Chief Cashier & Pay Master were sanctioned on each of the Central, Eastern, Northern, Southern, South Eastern and Western Railways by upgrading the Class III posts of the same designation.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for more Wagons in Tiruchchirapalli

1495. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the merchant community of Tiruchchirapalli has represented for the allotment of more wagons daily;

(b) the position of the demand and the allotment of wagons till the end of May this year; and

(c) the action taken by the Railway authorities on the representation of the merchant community?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The total number of wagons indented and loaded at Tiruchchirapalli station during the

period January to May, 1966 are indicated below:

Month	Broad Gauge		Metre Gauge	
1966	Total indents	Total loading	Total indents	Total loading
January	94	94	103	103
February	139	121	98	97
March	249	230	235	223
April	203	194	236	236
May	340	233	227	209

It will be observed that the pace of clearance of traffic from Tiruchchirapalli was generally satisfactory during the period, except on the broad gauge in May, 1966 when there were heavy and bulk registrations for movement of jaggery for stations reached via Raichur. When wagons were supplied against these demands, there were large scale cancellations including forfeiture of registration fees, which would indicate that these demands were inflated. Every effort, is made by the Railways to clear the traffic from this station as expeditiously as possible.

Production of Steel at Hospet

1496. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of production per ton of steel at Hospet is the lowest and the best for the internal demand of steel; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase the production in the country to meet the internal demand of steel?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The reports obtained by the Government for location of the new steel plants in the public sector, show that, for sites in regions other than the coal-steel belt in the Bengal-Bihar-Orissa, the cost of production and distribution of steel would be compartively lower at Hospet. But certain other locations offer other advantages, e.g., flexibility with regard to import of raw materials, export of finished products, etc.

Government are at present considering the comparative advantages of various sites in order to decide the location of the new steel plants. The outlay for the development programme for iron and steel in the Fourth Plan period is also under consideration.

The domestic demand for steel in the Fourth Plan period is expected to be met subtantially by increasing the capacity of the existing steel plants as well as by the setting up of a new integrated steel plant at Bokaro.

Shortage of Wagons in Saurashtra

1497. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway wagon shortage is chronic in the Western Region of the country, more particularly in Saurashtra;

(b) if so, whether the industries in the region are hard hit by the shortage and are confronted with stock crisis;

(c) if so, the reasons of the shortage in supply; and

(d) when Government expect to overcome the difficulty?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). No chronic shortage of wagons exists in the Western region of the country. Demands for movement of imported foodgrains and fertilizers from Ports in Saurashtra alone, which had increased this year, require a supply of about 500 wagons a day. In addition during the monsoon, salt, cement, chemical, etc., which move to certain areas normally by the sea route, are being offered for transport by rail, for which sufficient capacity does not exist. In addition severe drought conditions in

the Western region this year, have affected train services considerably. The demands of industries are, however, being met fairly satisfactorily. In fact, there is an increase in the loading of salt and chemicals on the Metre Gauge in Saurashtra during the period January to June, 1966 as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

Discovery of Metals in Kumaon Division

1498. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deposits of magnesite, copper and other metals have been discovered in Almora district and elsewhere in Kumaon Division of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether an intensive survey has been made; and

(c) the up-to-date results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). A statement giving the position is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6678/66].

Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.

1499. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned by Government to the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. since its closure in 1949;

(b) the amount recovered so far; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to recover the loan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The Government of India advanced a total of Rs. 46·5 lakhs as loans during 1952—54 to the then Government of Bombay for re-lending to the Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.

(b) No recoveries have been made so far.

(c) The entire loan is secured by the joint second charge in favour of the Central and State Governments. The mill is in liquidation and the State Government will take steps to recover the amounts at the appropriate stage.

Export to South Vietnam

1500. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of exports from India to South Vietnam during 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966 so far; and

(b) the major items of export to that country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The exports from India to South Vietnam during 1961-62 to 1965-66 have been as under:—

Year	Exports (in Rs. 1000)
1961-62	44,28
1962-63	77,19
1963-64	2,49,86
1964-65	3,57,29
1965-66	2,87,35

(b) India's major items of exports to South Vietnam are as follows:—

1. Iron and Steel.
2. Machinery other than electric.
3. Sugar.
4. Chemicals, elements and compounds.
5. Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances.
6. Transport equipment.
7. Lac.
8. Cinematographic films, exposed.

Coffee Board

1501. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the corruption and Black-marketing in the sale of raw coffee-seeds in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to investigate into the prevailing state of affairs in the Coffee Board?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). Government are aware of some allegations. The matter is being investigated.

Tusser Industry in Bihar

1502. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state the steps taken to develop the Tusser industry in Bihar and other parts of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT--6688/66]..

Import Substitution

1503. Shri Basappa:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to give more incentives for import substitutions; and

(b) whether any institution to reward all these persons engaged in the pioneering work in the field of imports substitution is being contemplated?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A scheme to award persons bringing forth practical ideas on the problem of import substitution is under Government's consideration. For the administration of the scheme, it is proposed to set up a Board, consisting of officials as well as non-officials. Further details are being worked out.

Export of Silk Goods

1504. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to export more of silk goods and waste silk products from India; and

(b) the contribution of Mysore in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Prior to devaluation of the Rupee a comprehensive export assistance scheme was in operation to promote the exports of silk products. The scheme provided for the import of essential raw materials like raw silk, noil yarn, dyes and chemicals, embellishments, machinery etc. As a result of implementation of this scheme, the exports rose from Rs. 34·67 lakhs in 1958 to Rs. 244·97 lakhs in 1965.

Consequent on the abolition of the Export Promotion Scheme from the 6th June, 1966, the question of allowing imports of essential raw materials for the production of exportable silk goods is under active consideration.

(b) Mysore accounts for about 75 per cent of the total production of mulberry raw silk in the country. The specialised silk weaving centres in Mysore State, particularly Bangalore and its adjoining areas, have been the important sources for procurement of materials for exporters in India. These silk goods obtained in loom-state or in semi-finished stages are exported after further processing.

Silk waste of South Indian origin is also a good foreign exchange earner and accounts for nearly 75 to 80 per cent of the total export earnings from silk waste.

Bhadravathi Iron Works

1505. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conversion of the Bhadravathi Iron to high grade steel has been completed; and

(b) if not the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) All the equipment required for the conversion of facilities at Mysore Iron and Steel Works Ltd. for the production of alloy and special steels has been ordered. Shipments of imported equipment have commenced arriving. The civil engineering work is in progress.

Loan of Services of Railway Civil and Mechanical Engineers

1506. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests received during the last three years by his Ministry from the public sector projects, other Government departments and foreign governments for the loan of services of experienced civil and mechanical engineers;

(b) the number of requests complied with; and

(c) the number of requests rejected along with the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Out of 86 such requests received, 61 have been complied with, and 8 are under consideration. The remaining 17 requests could not be complied with on one or other of the following grounds:—

(i) Shortage of officers in the Department concerned.

(ii) inability to spare the officers asked for;

(iii) there being no suitable officers with required qualifications.

Recruitment in Engineering Cadre of Railways

1507. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after Independence there has been disproportionate heavy recruitment in the Engineering cadre of the Railways which has resulted in great stagnation in that cadre, specially among the Civil and Mechanical Engineers;

(b) whether it is a fact that Civil and Mechanical Engineers have not been able to get any promotion and are working in the same grade for the last 10-12 years as compared to their counter-parts in the Accounts and corresponding non-Engineering Services; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remove this stagnation and to make the service of the Mechanical Engineers attractive?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The average annual recruitment in the Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering Departments in the post-Independence period as compared to the pre-Independence period is as under:—

	Before 1947	After 1947
Civil Engineering	9	16
Mechanical Engineering	7	22

(b) and (c). Generally the majority of officers of the Civil and Mechanical Engineering Departments are able to get promotion from Junior Scale to Senior Scale within five to six years and from Senior Scale to Junior Administrative grade within about 16 years of total service. This position is not substantially different from what obtained prior to 1947.

Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Officers

1508. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of Gazetted Officers (Technical and Non-Technical separately) in manufacturing projects and non-gazetted staff/Gazetted officers in each of the projects;

(b) how it compares with the level of supervision provided in each of the Mechanical Department Workshops on the Railways with staff strength of more than 1,000 men and the Ordnance Factories and public sector undertakings; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the wide disparities in quality of direct supervision between the Railway Projects and the maintenance workshops with a view to improving the productivity and quality of outturn from the Railways' Maintenance Workshops, where the workload is of more complex nature calling for higher grade supervision?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6689/66]. The level of officer supervision provided in Mechanical Department Workshops on Railways and the workshops of the Project Organisation is not comparable due to the following reasons;

(i) Unlike the Mechanical Workshops the project organisations include the officers working in the following departments also:—

(a) General Administration
(b) Finance
(c) Civil Engineering
(d) Medical
(e) Stores Procurement
(f) Design and Development
(g) Audit.

In a Mechanical Workshop these functions are centrally controlled by the Headquarters Organisation.

(ii) Manufacturing Projects deal with the new manufacture of sophisticated equipment such as Electric and Diesel Locos, Diesel Rail Cars, Electric Multiple Unit stock and air-conditioned coaches etc. Consequently more planning, technical supervision and that also of a higher calibre is required than is the case in a Mechanical Wrokshop where the work done, namely, repairing and overhauling of old assets is of a routine nature.

(iii) In the manufacturing projects certain additional technical functions such as design of products, diversification of products and maintenance of sophisticated and costly equipment have also to be catered for, which are generally not so prominent in the repair workshops.

The ratio of gazetted supervision to non-gazetted staff in different repair workshops is also not comparable as the variations depend on the size of the unit and the number of distinct activities carried out. For example, where only one type of stock such as locomotive is repaired and the total staff strength is considerable, the ratio is as low as 1:865, whereas in the case of a small workshop dealing with repairs to Locomotives, Carriages and Wagons as well as the manufacture of new wagons, the ratio can be as high as 1:270.

Even in the manufacturing projects, there is appreciable variation

depending on the stage of development of the Project. As for exmple in the case of Diesel Locomotive Works where the present development is in the region of 50 per cent of the ultimate plan, the strength of gazetted supervision is comparatively high whereas in the case of Integral Coach Factory where the project has been fully established, the ratio is low. In Chittaranjan Loco Works also. the developmental work in respect of manufacture of Electric Locos, Traction motors and steel casting is in progress.

In respect of Public Sector undertakings and Ordnance Factories the precise information is not readily available.

(c) Additional officers are provided in Mechanical Workshops whenever the need arises such as in the case of Workshops undertaking manufacture of new wagons and cranes etc. Also additional Officers have been provided in recent years for looking after productivity and quality of outturn. Parity with Railway Projects is, however, not possible as the functions are distinctly different.

Expenditure on Staff Amenities on the Northern Railway

1509. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent by the Northern Railway on staff amenities during the past three years; and

(b) how much out of it was spent on the construction of new class III and IV staff quarters in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Rs. 2,99,52000.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the construction of quarters does not come under the head of "staff amenities". As such the question of spending any portion of this fund on construction of staff quarters does not arise. However, Rs. 67,13,000 were spent on the construction of staff quarters during the last three years on Northern Railway.

Quarters for Class III and IV Staff on Northern Railway

1510. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Northern Railway Class III and IV staff who applied for quarters in 1952 and 1957 have still not been provided with quarters;

(b) the rate of construction of Class III and IV staff quarters per year and when they will get quarters; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the construction and allotment of such quarters?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, for certain essential categories on Ferozepore Division and Delhi area.

(b) The average rate of construction of staff quarters is 1340 per year. If the present rate of allotment of funds for staff quarters is maintained, it is expected that they will get quarters in the foreseeable future.

(c) With the present shortage of funds and need for strict economy it is not possible to accelerate construction of quarters at present.

Exports to Rupee-payment Countries

1511. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the

exporters of Indian goods to Rupee-payment countries for the revaluation of their export contracts to these countries;

(b) whether any negotiations have taken place with these countries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Various representations have been received from business houses from time to time about post-devaluation problems.

(b) and (c). Negotiations have been concluded with the delegations of Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and copies of the Protocols signed with these countries are available in the Parliament Library. These countries have agreed to increase the values of all export/import contracts outstanding as on 6-6-1966 by 57.5 per cent bothways. The Government of USSR has agreed to allow an increase of 47·5 per cent in the case of our export contracts and 57·5 per cent in the case of our import contracts. These decisions have helped in solving the post-devaluation problems already.

Meantime negotiations with the delegations of Rumania, German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria are being carried on at present and it is hoped that satisfactory results will be achieved in these cases also.

Exports to Free Currency Area

1512. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Western buyers in free currency areas are demanding from Indian exporters new price discounts on Indian exports up to 25 per cent since the devaluation of the Indian rupee even on contracts already concluded before the devaluation; and

(b) if so, the setps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). On the representations received from exporters the Government of India have issued a Press Note dated 18th July, 1966, advising exporters to raise the invoice value of all contracts entered into prior to devaluation, and expressed in terms of Rupees to the full extent in parity with the current value of the rupee for the supply of goods and services etc. to Countries other than those with whom there are Rupee Trade Agreements and where shipments are yet to be made and payments are still to be received.

Where the contracts existing before devaluation are expressed in foreign currency, the intention is that there should be no reduction of foreign exchange earnings in that amount.

Exports

1513. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many foreign buyers of Indian goods are demanding from Indian exporters new price discounts which often exceed 25 per cent on Indian goods purchased by them since the devaluation of the rupee even on contracts concluded before the devaluation;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the Indian exporters in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). On the representations received from exporters the Government of India have issued a Press Note dated 18th July, 1966, advising exporters to raise the invoice value of all contracts entered into prior to devaluation and expressed in terms of Rupees to the full extent in parity with the current value of the rupee, for the supply of goods and services etc. to countries other than those with whom there are Rupee Trade

Agreements and where shipments are yet to be made and payments are still to be received.

Export of Machine Tools

1514. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prospects for the export of machine tools manufactured in India have increased or decreased after the devaluation of the Indian rupee; and

(b) the approximate value of Machine Tools expected to be exported during 1966?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The prospects for the export of machine tools will depend on more production and after sales service. We are trying to boost up exports of machine tools. It is not possible to estimate the quantum of exports for the current year, at this stage.

Over-Bridges on Railway Crossings on Central Railway

1515. Shri M. L. Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to construct over-bridges on the railway crossings on the Central Railway between Nasik Road and Kalyan on the Bombay-Agra Road and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that road traffic is delayed owing to the absence of over-bridges?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes. At the request of Government of Maharashtra proposals for the construction of road over-bridges in replacement of existing level crossings at Umbermali, Asangaon and Padali on Bombay-Agra Road have been included in the Central Railway's Works Programme for 1966-67. Details of the schemes are under finalisation in consultation with the State Government.

(b) Yes.

Posts in the Iron and Steel Control Organisation

1516. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratio of higher posts has been kept low in the Iron and Steel Control Organisation;

(b) whether the lower grade employees are required to perform the duties of higher posts; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir. The number of posts in various grades in an office is provided keeping the nature and type of work in view.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Promotions in I. and S. Control Organisation

1517. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether seniority is being strictly observed in the matter of promotion in the Iron and Steel Control Organisation;

(b) whether Government have received some complaints regarding the violation of seniority in giving promotions; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) According to the rules, promotions to certain posts

are required to be made by seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit, and to others by selection by merit. Seniority is, therefore, observed to the extent mentioned above.

(b) and (c). There have been some representations to Government which mostly related to promotions to selection posts. These were considered in the light of the position given in (a) above.

Employees of Iron and Steel Control Organisation

1518. Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the Iron and Steel Control Organisation who are eligible for becoming quasi-permanent;

(b) the number of employees declared as quasi-permanent; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to make all the eligible employees permanent?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) 81 employees are eligible for consideration for being given the quasi-permanent status.

(b) 137.

(c) Temporary employees can be made permanent only to the extent of permanent posts sanctioned for this Organisation. Posts are sanctioned on permanent basis if these are required for work of a permanent nature. Accordingly, non-permanent employees will become entitled to confirmation as and when more permanent posts are sanctioned having regard to the nature of work.

Procedure of work in Iron and Steel Controller's Office

1519. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study team has recommended revised procedure of work for the employees in the office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta;

(b) whether Government have accepted the recommendations;

(c) the number of workers that would be rendered surplus as a result of these recommendations; and

(d) whether Government propose to absorb them in any other project?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The Study Team has so far submitted the first part of the Report which relates to the distribution of indigenous steel. This is under the consideration of Government. The second and final part of the report is yet to be submitted.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Surplus Employees in Iron and Steel Controller's Office

1520. Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of surplus employees grade-wise in the office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta as a result of implementation of Raj Committee's Recommendations;

(b) the number of employees absorbed in other Government offices gradewise; and

(c) whether the surplus employees after absorption in other offices have been subjected to departmental tests?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) The total estimated number of surplus employees as on 1st July, 1965 as a result of implementation of the Raj Committee's recommendations was 210 in the following categories:

Superintendent	3
Assistant-in-Charge	8
Assistant	17
U.D. Clerk	69
L.D. Clerk	88
Daftry	3
Peon	19
Sweeper	3
Total ..	210

(b) 111 employees in the following categories have been released so far:—

Assistant Incharge	1
Assistant	1
Upper Division Clerks ..	22
Lower Division Clerks ..	78
Peons ..	9
Total	111

Except for those who could not be considered for alternative employment on account of resignations, death, etc. it is reported by the Iron and Steel Controller that most of them have been absorbed in other offices.

(c) According to the terms of their absorption in certain Government Departments, some of the employees are required to pass a Departmental examination within a specified period. The question of their exemption from such an examination is at present under consideration of the Iron and Steel Controller who is consulting other Departments concerned.

Manufacture of T.V. Sets

1521. Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has given licences to some firms to manufacture television sets;

(b) if so, the names of the firms;

(c) whether it is a fact that one of these firms has never been in the radio and electronic manufacturing line so far; and

(d) the basis on which these licences have been given to a Kanpur firm?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (d). No, Sir. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research do not grant licences for the manufacture as issue of licences is done by this Ministry only. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, however grant licences through N.R.D.C. for exploitation of technical know-how developed by them. The know-how developed for the manufacture of T.V. Receivers has been supplied to two firms after considering the applications of all the parties who responded to their offer of technical know-how. The two firms are:

(i) M/s. J.K. Rayons, Kanpur, *a new unit*, and

(ii) M/s. Telerad Pvt. Ltd., Bombay *an existing radio manufacturer.*

The agreements with these two firms were concluded after taking into account the technical and financial resources of these firms. Letters of intent have also since been issued to these two firms in accordance with the recommendations of the Licensing Committee who were of the view that indigenous know-how was adequate for the manufacture of T.V. sets on a commercial scale and that no foreign technical know-how was required.

Northern Rly G.M's. visit to Kangra Valley Section

1522. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljt Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager, Northern Railway had his annual inspection tour of the Kangra Valley Section;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Railway staff did not allow the public to ventilate their grievances to the General Manager;

(c) whether any complaints were made to him of the acute shortage of drinking water at all the stations and especially at Jawalamukhi Road Station; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No complaint was made by the public. However, some of the Railway staff at Talara and Jawalamukhi Road stations brought to the notice of the General Manager that water supply arrangements required augmenting, as the existing system of bringing water in tank wagons and storage in stationary tanks was not enough.

(d) The Northern Railway Administration are examining the possibility of providing tube/open wells at stations where water from local sources cannot be obtained.

Railway Lines in Madras and Mysore

1523. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the railway lines recommended by the Madras and Mysore Government for inclusion in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Five Year Plans; and

(b) which are those that have been taken up so far for construction and which are those that have been completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in* Library. See No. LT-6670/66).

Small Scale Industries in Madhya Pradesh

1524. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a scheme for the reorganisation of Small Scale Industries in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Attack on Railway Train at Andul Station

1525. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Dighe:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers of a local train at Andul Station on the Howrah-Kharagpur section of the South Eastern Railway attacked the trains and the railway staff on the 6th July, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. The mob not only attacked the Railway staff, but also the wife of an Assistant Station Master.

(b) S46 Down Uluberia-Howrah Local arrived Andul at 10:08 hours or

1 mt. late. This train was detained at Andul to give scheduled precedence to 1 Dn. Bombay-Howrah Mail as per time table.

(c) Police have registered two cases, one U|Ss 147|427|341|448 I.P.C. and Section 121 I.R.A., in which 41 persons were arrested. In the other cases U|Ss. 147|454|341|325|323 I.P.C. 7 persons were arrested. The cases are under investigation. Hooliganism on all the Railways was brought to the notice of the Chief Secretaries of States and the Chief Ministers who were requested to afford full protection to the Railway, the passengers and to the Railway staff.

Cement Factories in Madhya Pradesh

1526. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have licensed four cement factories to be set up in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) the broad details of the units?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya: (a) to (c). With effect from 13th May, 1966, the cement industry has been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Capacity for the manufacture of cement can now be set up without obtaining an industrial licence. However, the following schemes have earlier been approved for Madhya Pradesh:—

Name of party	*Location*	*Annual installed capacity* (tonnes)
1	2	3
Private Sector		
1. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Patharia	200,000
2. Shri M. R. Morarka	Akalthara	200,000
3. Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.	Mehgaon	600,000
4. Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd.	Maihar	200,000
5. Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	Banipathar	200,000
6. Shri Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	Bahesar	200,000
Public Sector		
1. Hindustan Steel Ltd.	Bhilai	600,000
2. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Jagdalpur	1,000,000
3. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Mandhar	200,000
4. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Neemuch	200,000

Industrial Licences for Orissa

1527. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received from Orissa during the last three months; and

(b) the number out of them sanctioned and the number of those rejected during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Two Sir.

(b) Both the applications are still under examination.

Woollen Industry

1528. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the small manufacturers in woollen industry are facing considerable hardship for want of raw materials at present; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to save them from extinction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). As a result of the difficult foreign exchange situation, the allocation for the woollen industry for the period October 1965—September 1966 had to be drastically reduced. This caused shortage of imported raw materials for the woollen industry including the small manufacturers. The position is likely to improve during the period October 1966-September 1967 when larger quantities of raw materials are likely to be made available to the industry, including the small manufacturers.

Assurance for Maintaining Prices

1529. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those manufacturers who gave an assurance to the Prime Minister that they will maintain the price of their products inspite of the devaluation;

(b) to what extent they have been able to fulfil the assurances; and

(c) the consumer price of those commodities before and after the devaluation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The names of the manufacturers of consumer goods who gave assurance to Government to hold the price line is given in the list attached.

(b) From the available data, it appears that by and large the assurances given have been honoured.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6691/66].

Automatic Signalling on Railways

1530. Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the defects in the functioning of the automatic signalling on the Railways;

(b) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into the automatic signalling; and

(c) if so, when the enquiry is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railway (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Despatch of Cement in Open Wagons

1531. Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable quantity of cement recently sent in connection with Pong Dam construction work in open railway wagons was spoiled by rains;

(b) if so, the quantity of the cement thus spoiled and the value thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action against the officials responsible for this wastage and loss?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) 17,332 bags of cement were spoiled in the month of June, 1966.

The value and the extent of damage is being ascertained.

(c) The matter is under enquiry and action will be taken if railway staff are found to be at fault.

Head Signallers and Telegraph Inspectors on N.E. Railway

1532. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Head Signallers Grade I and Telegraph Inspectors on the North-Eastern Railway at present; and

(b) how many of them have passed the Higher Standard Examination of Telegraphy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There are no posts of Head Signallers Grade I in scale Rs. 250—380. There are six Telegrapn Inspectors in scale Rs. 250—380 and one Chief Telegraph Inspector in the scale of Rs. 335—425.

(b) Three out of six Telegraph Inspectors and one Chief Telegraph Inspector have passed the Higher Standard Examination of Telegraphy.

Telegraph Inspectors and Head Signallers on the N.E. Railway

1533. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Telegraph Inspectors and Head Signallers are lying vacant on the North-Eastern Railway since long;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when these posts are going to be filled up by the Administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Promotion of Telegraph Inspectors on the North-Eastern Raiway

1534. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion for the promotion to the post of Telegraph Inspectors on the North-Eastern Railway; and

(b) whether the above criterion has been followed by the North-Eastern Railway Administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Promotion to the post of Telegraph Inspector in scale Rs. 250-380(AS) is made on a selection basis from amongst staff in Signallers Group. Post of Chief Telegraph Inspector in scale Rs. 335-425(AS) is filled on the basis of seniority-*cum*-suitability.

(b) Yes.

Upgrading of Signallers

1535. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the upgrading under the deal of 1956 pertaining to Signallers' cadre has not been fully implemented on the North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the strength of leave reserve and Rest-giver staff has been excluded for the purpose of upgrading under the deal of 1956; and

(d) when the question of upgrading including leave reserve and Rest-giver is going to be finalised by the North Eastern Railway Administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

समस्तीपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना

1536. श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सोनावने :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 12 जलाई 1966 को समस्तीपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर हुई एक रेलवे दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप एक खलासी मारा गया और 12 डिब्बों को क्षति पहुंची; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ): (क) जी हां। इस दुर्घटना में माल गाड़ी का फायरमैन मारा गया, न कि एक खलासी।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच की जा रही है।

Exports

1537. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any drastic change in the pattern of our export commodities since the publication of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Commerce, 1965-66;

(b) whether there has been any appreciable drop in the percentage of export commodities moving almost at the international prices; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The value of items exported without any special assistance, that is at international prices, constituted 79.6 per cent of the value of total exports during the year 1965, whereas during January—March, 1966, this percentage fell to 77.0 per cent.

Indo-Yugoslavia Joint Industrial Ventures

1538. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Yugoslavia has proposed some joint industrial ventures in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). No specific proposals have been received from Yugoslavia for setting up joint industrial ventures in India. Protocols have, however, been exchanged between the two countries for economic and technical collaboration wherein the principle of joint ventures has been agreed to by the two Governments.

Import of Tractors from U.S.S.R.

1539. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Russian Tractors imported during the last one year;

(b) the profit in terms of value and percentage over landed-cost made by the State Trading Corporation; and

(c) whether Government have enquired into the complaint that more than normal profit has been charged on Tractors by the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Import of 1935 tractors was arranged during 1965 from U.S.S.R.

(b) and (c). The State Trading Corporation makes only a nominal service charge of 1½ per cent of the C.I.F. Value, which item is included in the pesent ceiling selling margin of 20 per cent of the C.I.F. Value allowed

to the firms acting as importing agents. The latter's margin also includes dealers' and sub-dealers' commission, expenses on after-sale service, interest, godown charges, etc.

Import Licences

1540. Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of import licences which have been issued under the liberalised import policy; and

(b) how it compares with that during the last year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Import Licence for about Rs. 140 crores have been issued since devaluation.

(b) During the corresponding period last year, the total amount for which licences were granted was less than Rs. 12 crores.

Export Promotion Schemes

1541. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised new Export Promotion Schemes for international trade; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Measures to help exports are being undertaken and are being announced itemwise, wherever such measures are considered necessary.

Demand for Steel

1542. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has recently been a slackness in the demand for steel;

(b) if so, the steps taken to revive the demand; and

(c) the steps taken to export surplus steel?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Some reduction in demand for certain categories of steel has been noticed owing to the cut in the programme of Railways and some other consumers. Part of the demand is likely to catch up as soon as the industrial activity increases as a result of the import liberalisation and other measures. Efforts for exporting items, of which production is in excess of demand are being made.

(c) For the year 1966-67, an export target of 505,000 tonnes of steel and 50,000 to 100,000 tonnes of pig iron has been fixed and vigorous efforts are being made to achieve this target. The Hindustan Steel Ltd. has already sent a delegation to explore the markets in Africa and Middle East countries. A Steel Exporters' Association has been formed, which coordinates the efforts of the exporters and ensures that the best prices are obtained for the exported steel. It also takes other measures for promoting the export of steel. A Committee for steel exports has also been formed which looks into any special difficulties which may arise from time to time in the achievement of the export targets. The question of giving special incentives for the export of prime steel is under consideration of the Government.

New Safety Device on Railways

1543. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry propose to introduce on Railways a new Safety device imported from Japan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this device has become obsolete in Japan; and

(c) the reasons to adopt an obsolete device on the Railways?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). It is not clear what new safety device has been referred to as its name is not mentioned. However, it may be stated that it is not proposed to use any new safety device which may have become obsolete in Japan.

Exports of Tea, Jute, Textiles, Hides, Skins and Light Engineering Goods

1544. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the prospects of increase in our exports of tea, jute, textiles, hides, skins and light engineering goods as a result of the devaluation;

(b) the precent capacity of the above industries; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to increase their production to the maximum possible limit?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It is too early to assess the effect of devaluation on increase in exports of tea, jute, Textiles, hides, skins and light engineering goods.

(b) A statement indicating the present capacity of these industries is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6692/66].

(c) Import of raw materials, components and spares has been liberalised.

Export of Tea

1545. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the devaluation is not going to help increase export of tea and earn more foreign exchange unless a cut is made in the penal export duty imposed after the devaluation of the rupee; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Increased export of tea will depend on increased production of tea. Export duty, imposed following devaluation, does not retard export of tea.

Handicrafts Industry in Punjab

1546. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4916 on the 6th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the decision regarding the quantum of assistance to be given by the Centre for the development of Handicrafts Industry in Punjab State during 1966-67 has been taken; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Grant		Rs. 3,80,000
Loan	..	Rs. 1,88,000
	Total	Rs. 5,68,000

सांख्यिकीय प्रतिवेदनों का द्विभाषीय (डेगलाट) प्रकाशन

1547. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह 11 मार्च 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2005 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्विभाषीय रूप में सांख्यिकीय प्रतिवेदनों के शीर्षक, अर्थात् हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में निश्चित करने के बारे में पिछले चार महीनों में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इन प्रतिवेदनों का द्विभाषीय संस्करण कब तक उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख) उत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रकाशित सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्टों के शीर्षक हिन्दी अंग्रेजी द्विभाषी रूप में अब तैयार किये जा चुके हैं। उत्तर रेलवे में कुछ सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्टों के द्विभाषी शीर्षक तैयार करके उनकी पांडु-लिपियां छापने के लिए छपाखाने में भेज दी गयी हैं, और शीघ्र ही इन रिपोर्टों की छपी हुई प्रतियां उपलब्ध हो जायेंगी। आशा है, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में द्विभाषी शीर्षकों वाली सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्टें 1967 से निकलने लग जायेंगी।

फतहपुर-कुसुमखोर-गोवर्धनी रेल सम्पर्क

1548. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार रेलवे स्टेशन, जी० टी० रोड, फतहपुर को कुसुमखोर, फरुखाबाद और गोवर्धनी देवी को कुसुमखोर से रेल द्वारा मिलाने की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह रेल सम्पर्क कब तक स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रस्तावित रेलवे लाइन को सिी भी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बनाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सिफारिश नहीं की है। इसके अलावा, चौथी योजना में नये निर्माण कार्यों के लिए बहुत कम निधि नियत होने की सम्भावना है। इसको देखते हुए हो सकता है कि इस प्रस्ताव को इतनी अधिक अग्रता न मिल पाये, कि चौथी योजना में उस पर विचार किया जा सके।

Gas and Oil from Coal

1550. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the possibilities of producing gas and oil from indigenous coal resources; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter and also to encourage research and experiments in coal energy?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coke Oven Gas from coal is already being used as fuel for heating purposes as well as for the manufacture of Urea and its use for these purposes is being encouraged. The process for hydrogenation of coal to produce oil has been developed at the National Laboratories. The proposal to conduct feasibility studies is under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग

1552. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जो 22 जुलाई, 1966 को "वीर अर्जुन" में प्रकाशित हुआ है और जिसमें केन्द्र के विरुद्ध यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि उसने उद्योगों की स्थापना तथा विदेशी मुद्रा देने के मामले में मध्य प्रदेश की उपेक्षा की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवैया): (क) और (ख) सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश के

उद्योग मन्त्री द्वारा लगाए इस प्रकार के किसी आरोप विशेष की जानकारी नहीं है। 1956 के औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प में देश के विभिन्न भागों में उद्योगों का संतुलित विकास करने के महत्व पर बल दिया गया है तथा नए औद्योगिक कारखानों को लाइसेंस देते समय सरकार इस बात को विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखती है।

Small Scale Industries

1563. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the definition of small scale Industries has been modified;

(b) how far this change will effect the large scale and medium scale industries; and

(c) the reasons for changing the limitations in capital of the Small Scale Industries in support of getting help from the Central Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

12.25 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

OBJECTIONABLE REFERENCES IN A PUBLICATION OF GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर गृह-कार्य मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

> "जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार के शिक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा सम्पादित तथा प्रकाशित पुस्तक "हमारी कहानी" भाग पांचवां, सन् 1966 में शीर्षक "नया काश्मीर" वाला अध्याय जिस में भारत के संविधान तथा प्रादेशिक अखण्डता को चुनौती दी गई है।"

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, I have carefully gone through the chapter on 'Naya Kashmir' referred to in the Calling-Attention Notice. I had enquiries made and I was told that certain portions on page 124 of the Hindi Book were considered as offending against the Constitution and the sovereignty of India. The reference to foreign relations and defence of the State on page 124 occurs in the draft Constitution prepared by the National Conference following the appointment of a Constitutional Commission by the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir in 1943. It is obvious that this draft was prepared in a very different context. The chapter gives a long historical account of the National Conference movement in Kashmir, and reproduces a part of a document prepared very much before Independence.

The chapter was originally written as a part of the text book prepared in 1948 when the movement and deliberations of the National Conference in the years immediately preceding Independence were fresh in the minds of its workers. Much time has elapsed and many developments have taken place since then. The State Government consider that a good part of its contents has now become obsolete. The present Government of the State informed me some time back that they were keen for a thorough revision of the text books. On the recommendation of a committee appointed recently by the State Government, they have revised the syllabus for all classes from 1st to 8th. The State Government are arranging to have new text books prepared in which care will be taken to ensure that there is no in-accurate or objectionable material "Naya Kashmir" has been deleted from the syllabus from the current academic session.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : इस किताब के पेज 124 पर जो कुछ लिखा हुआ है, उसकी तरफ सबसे पहले मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

"दफा नं० 23 : रियासत के गवर्नर के अमूमी निगरानी और जब्त व इक्तिदार की शरायत को मलहूज रखते हुए रियासत की कौमी असैम्बली के इख्तियारात और दाइरा अमल में हस्बे जैल अमूर शामिल होंगे ।

(अ) रियासत की तरफ से बीरूनी तालुकात में नुमाइन्दगी करना और दूसरी हकूमतों के साथ मुहादात की तजदीद व तनसीक करना और उन पर अमल करना ।

(ब) रियासत की हदूद में तगैरात और तबदीलियों की तसदीक करना ।

(ज) रियासत की हिफाजती ताकत को मुनजम करना और उसकी मुसल्लह कुवत की रहनुमाई करना . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हुआ । इस सब को आप क्यों पढ़े जाते हैं ?

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : इस तरह की और भी बहुत सी बातें इस में हैं । यह सन् 1966 की किताब है । यह किताब आठवीं श्रेणी के लिए प्रेसक्राइब की गई है और यह पांचवां भाग है । इसका सम्पादक तथा प्रकाशक डाइरेक्टोरेट आफ एजूकेशन है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब यह किताब 1966 में छपी है तब किस आधार पर यह कहा गया कि इसको हटा दिया गया है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर विद्यार्थियों का आंदोलन हुआ था । उस आंदोलन के सिलसिले में भीम सिंह नाम के एक विद्यार्थी नेता भी शामिल थे । इसी मामले में वह डी० आई० आर० के तहत पिछले आठ महीने से गिरफ्तार हैं . . .

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : डी० आई० आर० चल रहा है ? गृह मंत्री को शर्म आनी चाहिये ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस विद्यार्थी नेता के बारे में जानकारी है और अगर नहीं है तो क्या वह इस बारे में जानकारी लेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भी मैं कह दूं कि और जितनी भी किताबें छपी हैं उन सब में सवाल जवाब लिखे हैं लेकिन इस किताब में कोई सवाल नहीं है । इस किताब के अन्त में जाकर यह भी लिख दिया गया है कि वहां पर इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस कायम हो गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप जवाब सुनें ।

श्री नन्दा : जो कुछ मैं कह चुका हूं उससे माननीय सदस्य की तसल्ली हो जानी चाहिये । जो कुछ कहा गया है वह उसी कांस्टीट्यूशन का ड्राफ्ट था जोकि . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : यह छपा कैसे ? क्यों इसको छापा गया ? कौन इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है ? मैं . . . (**इंटरप्शंज**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय . आर्डर, आर्डर । एक साथ कई मैम्बर खड़े होकर बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं ।

श्री नन्दा : वह हिस्टोरिकल टैक्स्ट के तौर पर था । लेकिन उसको निकाल दिया गया है (**इंटरप्शंज**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब यह 1966 में छपा है तो आप किस आधार पर कहते हैं यह सवाल है ।

श्री नन्दा : मेरे पास जो खत आए हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि उसको डिलीट कर दिया गया है इसमें से । नैक्स्ट जो छप रहा है, उसमें यह नहीं छपेगा । (**इंटरप्शंज**)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से कैसे काम चल सकता है । चार चार आदमी एक साथ खड़े हो रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : छापने की क्या जरूरत थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Was it deleted after the calling attention notice was given?

Mr. Speaker: That question can be put, but not in this manner.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप चाहते हैं कि इस किताब में से कुछ न पढ़ा जाये और सदन का समय जाया न किया जाये । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इस किताब को आज टेबल पर रख दिया जाये, या लाइब्रेरी में रख दिया जाये मेम्बर लोग उसको देख लें और उसके ऊपर सोमवार को आप सवाल पूछने की या बहस करने की इजाजत दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्टर साहब मानते हैं कि इस किताब के सफ़हा 124 पर उस मूवमेंट की हिस्ट्री को ट्रेस किया गया है, जो महाराजा के वक्त में नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस ने चलाई थी और वहां पर आज़ादी से बहुत पहले तैयार किये गये एक डाकुमेंट के एक हिस्से को रिप्रोड्यूस किया गया है । मैं खुद इस बात से इत्तिफ़ाक करता हूं कि चाहे वह हिस्ट्री भी थी, तो भी बच्चों को... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बच्चों की ये किताबें दस्तावेज रखने के लिए होती हैं ? बच्चों की किताबों में इस प्रकार के दस्तावेज रखने का क्या मतलब है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । मैं इस बात से इत्तिफ़ाक करता हूं कि चाहे वह चैप्टर हिस्ट्री के तौर पर भी था, तो भी वह बच्चों के दिमाग़ में एक जहर भरता है और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। इस बात से तो मैं इत्तिफ़ाक करता हूं और मैं लाजिमी तौर पर होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि वह इस बात को दर्याफ्त करें कि जब इस किताब में इस तरह की बातें लिखी हुई हैं, तो फिर यह इतनी देर क्यों चलती रही । इन सब बातों के बावजूद जो सवाल का जवाब था,... (**व्यवधान**) अगर माननीय सदस्य इस किताब को टेबल पर रखना चाहें, तो बेशक रख दें ।* मैं इस की इजाजत दे दूंगा ।—श्री शास्त्री ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जम्मू-काश्मीर में जो लोग इस प्रकार की किताबों का विरोध करते हैं, उनको डी० आई० आर० के अधीन बन्द किया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्री शास्त्री को बुलाया है । Order, order. It will not go on record.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : **

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*Shri Kashi Ram Gupta laid the following book on the Table of the House:

हमारी कहानी, पांचवां भाग, आठवीं श्रेणी के लिए ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6693/66].

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक सवाल यह पूछा गया है कि एक आदमी को इस किस्म की किताबों के खिलाफ़ प्रोटैस्ट करने के लिए गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उस को डी० आई० आर० के मातहत कैद में रखा गया है।

श्री नन्दा : उसको रिहा कर दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शास्त्री। (*Interruptions.*) It is a growing practice here among the Members that when I do not call them they begin to speak and go on uninterrupted.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): But what the hon. Minister says is not correct, Sir.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात का जवाब नहीं आया है। यह 1966 की किताब है। मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि इस चैप्टर को डिलीट कर दिया गया है। इस को कब डिलीट किया गया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि वह अगले एडीशन में नहीं छपेगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : जिस किताब की चर्चा अभी मेरे मित्र, श्री काशीराम गुप्त ने की है, वह नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस के 1943 के प्रस्तावों से भरी हुई है, जबकि वह मुस्लिम कान्फ्रेंस से परिवर्तित होकर नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस बनी ही थी। उन प्रस्तावों में काश्मीर की विदेशों से सम्बन्ध रखने की स्वतन्त्रता, अपनी सेना और करेन्सी आदि-रखने की व्यवस्था आदि का विस्तार से विवरण दिया गया है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की यह केवल एक ही पुस्तक नहीं है। यह मेरे पास चौथी श्रेणी की किताब है, जिस में लिखा हुआ है कि हिन्दुस्तान के राजाओं ने आकर जम्मू-काश्मीर पर जबर्दस्ती अधिकार किया। यह पांचवीं श्रेणी की किताब है, जिस में लिखा हुआ है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग किस प्रकार काश्मीर में आकर अत्याचार करते रहे। यह आठवीं श्रेणी की किताब है, जिस में और इस प्रकार की बातें लिखी हुई हैं। इन किताबों को आप टेबल पर रखने की अनुमति दीजिए। इन पुस्तकों में काश्मीर को "मुल्क" कह कर बताया गया है, "प्रदेश" कह कर नहीं बताया गया है। यह केवल एक किताब में नहीं है, बल्कि यह काश्मीर के शिक्षा मंत्रालय का एक विधिवत षड्यंत्र है, जो 1953 से चल रहा है। क्या गृह मंत्री बतायेंगे कि इस के पीछे कौन से तत्व काम कर रहे हैं और उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी। मैं आप से इन सब किताबों को टेबल पर रखने की अनुमति चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इजाजत देता हूं कि इन को टेबल पर रख दिया जाये।*

श्री नन्दा : यह सवाल एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री के सामने रहा है और वह इन टेक्स्ट बुक्स के बारे में काफी देर से देख भाल कर रही है। कई सवाल यहां आए थे और उन का जवाब भी दिया गया था। चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कुछ देर पहले, फरवरी में यह कहा कि ....वह पिछले साल इसी बारे में इन किताबों को रिवाइज करने के लिए, एक कमेटी एपायंट कर चुके थे। पहले भी इनको रिवाइज करने के लिए एक कमेटी थी, जिस ने रिविजन किया, लेकिन वह खातिर-ख्वाह नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने खुद यह कहा कि यह अच्छा नहीं है। इसलिए सारे सिलेबस को रिवाइज कर दिया गया है

*Shri Prakash Vir Shastri laid the following books on the Table of the House:

(1) हमारी कहानी, दूसरा भाग, चौथी श्रेणी के लिए, (2) हमारी कहानी, तीसरा भाग, पांचवीं श्रेणी के लिए, (3) हमारी दुनिया, छठा भाग, आठवीं श्रेणी के लिए, (4) हमारी कहानी, पांचवा भाग, आठवीं श्रेणी के लिए।

[श्री नन्दा]

और नई किताबों के लिए एक आल-इंडिया इन्विटेशन है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो कोई भी अच्छी से अच्छी किताब लिखेगा उस को मन्जूर कर लिया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री मधु लिमये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस प्रकार की पुस्तकों को छापा क्यों गया है? इन को विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ने के लिए क्यों दिया गया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कछवाय, इस तरह नहीं चल सकता है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि केवल एक क्लास में नहीं, बल्कि सारी क्लासिज में जो इस प्रकार की पुस्तकें पढ़ाई जा रही हैं, उस के पीछे जो एक षड्यंत्र है, क्या गृह मंत्री ने उस का पता लगाया है कि छोटे छोटे, अबोध, बालकों के मस्तिष्क में इस तरह का जहर भरने के लिए षड्यंत्र चल रहा है, वह क्या है और उस के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

Mr. Speaker: There are some element$_s$ or forces behind this move because, according to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, it is not one solitary book but a series of courses in all classes that are being taught in Kashmir. The question is whether the Government has made any enquiry, whether really—(*Interruption*)—order, order; they do not allow me to proceed. I was trying to just reproduce what had been demanded by the Members.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: On a point of clarification.

श्री नन्दा : ये किताबें 1948 में तैयार हुईं। जो भी फोसिज का सवाल होगा वह उस वक्त के सम्बन्ध में होगा। अभी जो फोसिज काम कर रही हैं, वे यह हैं कि इन सब किताबों को हटा दिया जाये और नई अच्छी किताबें बनाई जायें

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात तो दुरुस्त है और हाउस ने इस को सुन लिया है कि ये किताबें 1948 में तैयार हुईं। अगर हाउस एक्साइटिड और एजिटेटिड फील करता है, तो इस लिए कि जब से इंडिपेंडेंस आई है, तब से यह क्यों नहीं देखा गया है कि ऐसी किताबें बदस्तूर चल रही हैं, जिन का असर बच्चों पर अच्छा नहीं पड़ेगा और क्या होम मिनिस्ट्री या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इन बातों पर पहले ध्यान नहीं दिया। श्री शास्त्री यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या इस बात की तरफ कोई ध्यान दिया गया है कि आया ऐसे कोई एलिमेंट्स हैं, जो खास तौर से इतने पावरफुल हैं कि बावजूद इन सब बातों के ये किताबें और यह सब शिक्षा बच्चों में चलती रही है।

श्री नन्दा : इस वक्त जम्मू काश्मीर में जो गवर्नमेंट है, जब उस का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाया गया, तो उसने उस से पहले भी इस बारे में कमेटी मुकर्रर की और इस लिए आज कोई ऐसा सवाल नहीं उठता है कि कोई इस बात को रोक रहा है। वे तो खुद इस को साफ कर रहे हैं, निकाल रहे हैं। उस से पहले जो कुछ हुआ है, वह हो सकता है।

Mr. Speaker: When so many Member$_s$ speak, nothing will be recorded. If they allow me to regulate the proceedings, I would not allow these things to go in. All will sit down. Acharya Kripalani.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): May I suggest to the Home Minister to gracefully admit that they have been negligent in this respect?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I am going to him. There are so many points of order. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Just now the hon. Home Minister said that the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir had appointed a committee of

revision to review these text-books, and this Committee has come to the conclusion that certain portions are to be omitted. Any book that is prescribed as a text-book in a school has to pass through the Text-book Committee and the Text-book Committee of the Jammu and Kashmir State is presided over by the Chief Minister of that State: whoever he might be, whether he was Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad or Sadiq. When a book is prescribed as a text-book by the Text-book Committee over which the Chief Minister presides, and that book is prescribed as a text-book under his very nose, and that book proves to be anti-national, why is it that our Government has not enquired from the Chief Minister directly that he is inciting anti-national things?

Mr. Speaker: It is not a point of order that I can answer. Let me hear the other points of order.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, I find that some facts have not been correctly stated by both sides. If you will kindly permit me, I would like to point out that as far as the printing and publishing of *Naya Kashmir Mansuba*, as it was called, is concerned, it was an unofficial document and later, I will tell you frankly, when Shri Abdullah was the Chief Minister he got this printed—personally I would have never liked it—and got it included as a text-book in 1948. Then for some time it did not appear. Later on these things have appeared in a number of forms. The name of one gentleman has been mentioned. Shri Bhim Singh, Advocate, when he pointed out these mistakes on the part of the Government—grave mistakes—they did not pay him any attention, they rather put him behind bars for eight months. I do not hold Shri Sadiq solely responsible for this. My fear is that there is some infiltration now, may be it was there a little earlier, and that is how these things are coming out. I would strongly urge upon the Home Minister to have a thorough probe into this whole affairs and find out how these things are allowed to happen.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi) Sir, the Home Minister stated that new text-books are under print. Will he give an assurance that these books which contain objectionable matters would be proscribed forthwith?

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सारे प्रश्न उठ र हैं मेरा आपसे विनम्र निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय जो उस का सही उत्तर होना चाहिये वह नहीं दे रहे हैं। प्रश्न तो यह है कि जो किताब अब चल रही है 66 में इसको कब वापस लेने का निर्णय हुआ था ? अगर सीधे इसी प्रश्न का उत्तर देते तो यह जो सारी अव्यवस्था उठ रही है, वह न उठती। मैं आपसे यह चाहूंगा कि जो मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि इस का फैसला लिया गया कि कोई कमेटी बन रही है और वह इस बात को देख रही है, क्या यह सारी चीजें संगत लगती हैं या असंगत हैं ? असल में प्रश्न तो यह है कि कब फैसला हुआ इस को निकालने का और वह अब तक कैसे चल रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब उन्होंने दिया कि उन्होंने फैसला किया है कि अगले एडीशन में जो अब छप रहा है उस में यह नहीं होगा। . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री नन्दा : छः महीने से ज्यादा हो गया कि जब यह कमेटी बनी थी . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : आप साफ जवाब दीजिये।

श्री नन्दा : उन्होंने एक कमेटी बनायी रिवाइज करने के लिए।

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members want to know whether there is a date, which the hon. Minister can give, when this decision has been taken not to continue this book as a course for study?

श्री बन्दा : यह जो डेसीशन लिया गया है मेरे पास 28 फरवरी का चीफ सेक्रेटरी का लैटर है। उसमें यह मेंशन किया गया है कि यह अब जो भी किताबें बनेंगी उसमें यह बिलकुल नहीं होगा। बिलकुल नयी किताबें बन रही हैं। . . . (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, So far many points of order have been raised, but there was none that could be called a point of order. We should not spend time in these "points of orders" we should really go to the real substance of the matter we want to take up.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He has only confused us. Even when you put the question to him he has not clarified the position whether from the date of the letter that he received from the Chief Secretary—28th February—this has been withdrawn from the list or whether it was done only after receiving this Calling Attention Notice. Let him clarify the position.

An. hon. Member: Has it been withdrawn at all?

Mr. Speaker: As far as I have been able to understand the hon. Home Minister—he may correct me if I am wrong—said that he received a letter dated 28th February, 1966 in which this fact is mentioned that in future this will not be there. If this is mentioned in the letter dated 28th February, then it must have been done earlier than that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Has it been withdrawn?

Mr. Speaker: The question that hon. Members want to ask is whether, even though this fact is mentioned in that letter, in practice these books have been withdrawn or not.

Shri Nanda: I may first state that we must appreciate the fact that the Chief Minister has himself....

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Have these books been withdrawn or not? Why not reply that question? Why is he avoiding it (*Interruptions*)?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. One thing I should make very clear to hon. Members. Hon. Members should proceed with some patience. Hon. Members would realise that I am trying to help them. I am feeling as much concerned as they are, but they should just have some patience.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He is concealing facts.

Shri Tyagi: Some hon. Members have certain sentiments. You should keep some margin for patriotic sentiments. The House is anxious to know whether actually these books have been withdrawn or not.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Let him say 'yes' or 'no'.

Shri Nanda: It has not been withdrawn . . . (*Interruptions*).**

Mr. Speaker: Nothing need be recorded. Order, order. All the Members shall sit down. Order, order. So far it has become clear that the chapter was deleted, the book has not been withdrawn.

Shri Nanda: I have said that it has not been withdrawn, but it should be withdrawn and we are asking the State Government to do that (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Minister promises that it would be withdrawn, and now he is going to direct the Government to do that . . . (*Interruptions*).** If hon. Members start speaking in this manner it need not be recorded.

अब आप बैठ जाइए। देखिए मैं मेम्बर साहबान से यह अर्ज करूंगा कि मेरे लिए मजबूरी हो जाती है कि जब बहुत से मेम्बर बोलते हैं तो मैं कहता हूं कि रेकार्ड में न लिखा जाय।

**Not recorded.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भावना का सवाल है। आखिरकार हम लोगों को दबाने के लिए डंडा है, गोली है और यह देशद्रोह इतने दिन से पनप रहा है,...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां ठीक है। मैं इसी लिए तो कह रहा हूं कि इससे जो मतलब होता है वह खत्म हो जाता है। एक तो यह है कि प्रेस वालों को पता नहीं लगता है कि हमने कौन सा पोर्शन लिखा, कौन सा नहीं। पहले भी ऐसा हुआ कि जिसकी मैंने यहां इजाजत नहीं दी वह प्रेस में छप गया। एक तो यह गलती हो जाती है। दूसरे यह कि जो एक्साइटमेंट होता है जिसको एग्जिबिट करना चाहते हैं वह बाहर नहीं जाता क्योंकि मैं कहता हूं कि जो बहुत से साथ बोलते हैं वह न लिखा जाय। तो वह रेकार्ड में नहीं जाता। उससे बाद में रेकार्ड ठीक नहीं रहता और जो काम होता है आपके एक्साइटमेंट का और एजीटेशन का, वह वहां नहीं जाता। दोनों बातें वहां नहीं जाती हैं। अगर एक एक करके मेम्बर बोलें तो वह सारी चीजें आ जायें और करेक्ट चीज हो।

अब हाउस का मतलब है कि जो दोषी हो उसको सजा दी जाय।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अब तक सजा क्यों नहीं दी गई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप जो बाकी सवाल पूछेगें, उसके लिये बुलाऊंगा।

श्री अशोक सेन। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सीधे सुप्रीम कोर्ट से आये हैं ? आज किसकी वकालत करने आये हो। (व्यवधान)

हमारा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है, आपने इनको बोलने का मौका दे दिया। हमको आपने मौका नहीं दिया, मैं एक अर्से से खड़ा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने दो दफ़ा आपको बुलाया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : सदन में शोर है, मैं कैसे प्रश्न कर सकूं ?

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Sir, it is wrong on the part of the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye to put a direct question to the hon. Member, Shri A. K. Sen. He had no business to behave in this manner.

An hon. Member: Shut up.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Sir, he should withdraw those words. He has no right to say "shut up".

Mr. Speaker: Order order. I have called Shri A. K. Sen.

Shri A. K. Sen (Calcutta North West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what concerns the House most deeply is not so much a few stray extracts which have appeared in print but the revolutionary state of affairs which makes it possible that such objectionable articles are not only printed, published and circulated but they are made textbooks. In fact, I was shocked to see some of them last May. Even last week I was shown some of the extracts. I suppose the Home Minister would be pleased to assure the House that not only will this be deleted but it will be proscribed immediately.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अशोक सेन साहब प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर पर बोल रहे थे या भाषण कर रहे थे या इनका नाम इस नोटिस पर था ? क्या सब नियमावली इस तरफ़ के सदस्यों के लिये ही है, या इनके लिये भी कोई नियम हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बड़ा अफ़सोस है कि इस तरह से मेरे ऊपर रिफलैक्शन किया जाता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पर नहीं कह रहा हूं। इन पर कह रहा हूं, आप से तो पूछ रहा हूं।

श्री मुत्याल राव (महबूबनगर) : मैं भी बहुत देर से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले इनको बोलने दीजिये।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this. It is a very pertinent question regarding a text-book which, according to the hon. Members of the House, contains objectionable matter. Questions after questions were put to the Home Minister, enquiring whether these books have been withdrawn. Even though four or five questions were asked, he concealed the information and evaded all the questions. Now, my point of order is this, and on this, Sir, I would like you to give a ruling. Is it open to the Minister, including the Home Minister, the Almighty Home Minister, to evade answering questions when questions are put directly and can he mislead and bamboozle the House when a question is asked whether the books have been withdrawn? Sir, you yourself put this question twice and he never gave any direct answer. It is only when the whole House rose like one man and put this question that he came out with the answer that it will be withdrawn, and that too at the instance of the Prime Minister or Shri Satya Narayan Sinha. So, he has deliberately confused this House and mislead this House. If the books have not been withdrawn, at least let him withdraw from the House for the day.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रधान मंत्री ने जोर दिया कि बोलो, तब इन्होंने जवाब दिया। (**व्यवधान**) अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या इस पर कोई फैसला दे रहे हैं, क्या इनको निकाल रहे हैं?

Mr. Speaker: It is neither correct nor proper for any Minister to conceal any fact from the House; nor is he permitted to mislead the House.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, on a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : कल अपनी संख्या बल के आधार पर हमारे अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को इन लोगों ने गिरा दिया। आज कार्य-सूची में नन्दा साहब के नाम पर एक विधेयक है जिसके उद्देश्यों में यह बताया गया है– मैं एक वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का इससे सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : सम्बन्ध है। यह बिलकुल सम्बन्धित है, इसके बिना यह सप्लीमेन्ट्री हो ही नहीं सकता।

" a draft Bill entitled the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill was prepared to deal with individuals and associations engaged in secessionist and other activities directed against the integrity and sovereignty of the Union."

आगे

"With this decision, the necessity to have a law to deal with secessionist and other activities directed against the integrity and sovereignty of the Union became urgent."

यह विधेयक आ रहा है। अब मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इनकी नियति कितनी हास्यास्पद है, कितनी विसंगति, कितना विरोधाभास इसमें है। एक और काश्मीर सरकार है, उसका शिक्षा निदेशक, डाइरेक्टर आफ़ एजूकेशन, ऐसी किताबें छाप रहा है, जिसमें खुल्लमखुल्ला विद्रोह है, सिसेशन है, देशतोड़ सिद्धान्त है और दूसरी तरफ़ हम लोगों को दबाने के लिये यह विधेयक लाते हैं। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनके पास अधिकार नहीं थे इसलिये

अब तक इन बातों को इन्होंने नहीं दबाया या इन्होंने लापरवाही के कारण अपनी छत्र-छाया में इनको पनपने दिया है, चलने दिया है। मैं इसका जवाब चाहता हूं और प्रधान मंत्री से कहे देता हूं कि पाप का क्षालन करने के लिये कम से कम इस विधेयक को वापिस लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अलेहदा चीज है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, इसी से सम्बन्धित है। अच्छा यह उस वक्त विधेयक के समय पूछूंगा।

श्री नन्दा : मैंने इसकी विदड्राअल के बारे में साफ़ कहा है कि विदड्रा नहीं हुई है। जब तक मैं आगे कहता मुझे सुनने की कोशिश नहीं की गई। अब भी वही बात कहे देता हूं कि दूसरी जो किताबें छपेंगी, वे नये सिलेबस के मुताबिक छपेंगी। इसलिये इसमें कन्सीलिंग का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। सिसेशन का कोई सवाल इसके अन्दर नहीं आता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, आता है, इन किताबों में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात जो इतने अर्से तक रही इसकी क्या वजह थी, क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास पावर्स नहीं थीं कि वह स्टेट को डाइरेक्शन दे सके।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : या गवर्नमेन्ट को इत्तिला नहीं थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : या गवर्नमेन्ट को इस बात की इत्तिला नहीं थी और इसमें उनकी इगनोरेन्स थी कि जिसकी वजह से कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया।

श्री नन्दा : एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्ट्री इस बारे में इन्टरेस्ट ले रहीं थी और उन्होंने ....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दूसरे पर इसको मत डालिये।

श्री नन्दा : उन्होंने स्टेट के साथ इस बारे में कम्यूनिकेट किया उनके जवाब पर एक्शन लिया है। दो-एक दफ़ा मैं भी वहां गया तो मैंने भी उनका ध्यान दिलाया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का ये जवाब साफ़ नहीं दे रहे हैं। आपने हमारे प्रश्न के आधार पर यह प्रश्न पूछा कि क्या सरकार के पास अधिकार नहीं था, यानी केन्द्र सरकार को इस बारे में निर्देश देने का अधिकार नहीं था या इनको इत्तिला नहीं थी। अगर इत्तिला नहीं थी तो इसका मतलब है कि नन्दा साहब का जासूसी विभाग, जो "आल इण्डिया कान्स्पीरेसी की बात करते हैं विरोधी दलों के बारे में" इन को पता नहीं कि इनकी सरकार की छत्र-छाया में क्या विद्रोह चल रहा है। इसका जवाब दिलवाइये, उसके बाद अगला सवाल होगा। क्या इनको अधिकार नहीं था, या इत्तिला नहीं थी? अगर इत्तिला नहीं थी तो इनका जासूसी विभाग क्या कर रहा था, इसका जवाब आना चाहिये?

श्री नन्दा : जब से यह मामला उनके सामने लाया गया, वह स्टेप्स लेते रहे हैं। इससे पहले उन्होंने ... (**व्यवधान**) इस किताब में से जो चाइनीज रेफ़ेन्सेज थे, वे सब निकाल दिये गये हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये इस विषय को ज्यादा उलझा रहे हैं।

13.00 hrs.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The short question that remains unanswered and which perhaps is agitating the minds of Members of the House is whether, apart from proscription and withdrawal of books, any probe will be instituted by the Government to find out and fix responsibility and to find out whether there is any presence of infiltrators. This question remains un-

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

answered and this is what is being asked again and again. Why is this not being answered? We must be given an answer to this.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The point of order is that this question has been raised again and again and is not being answered:

Shri Nanda: I am answering it. Along with other things the book will be withdrawn; certainly, it has to be done. As to all that has happened, whosoever has been responsible for it, certainly we have to look into all that question . . . (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। आप अपनी रूलिंग दे दीजिये, निर्णय दीजिये, मैं बैठ जाता हूं। मेरा जो प्रश्न है वह वैध है, नियमानुसार है और इत्तला लेने के लिये पूछा गया है। क्या उसका जवाब नहीं आयेगा। आप यह कह दीजिये कि नहीं आयेगा, मैं बैठ जाऊंगा।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंन्दिरा गांधी) मैंने माननीय सदस्य का सवाल सुना नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने यह कहा है कि मैं फैसला दूं कि जो सवाल मैंने किया था आया उसका पूरा जवाब आ गया है। अगर आ गया है तो वह कहते हैं कि वह बैठ जायेंगे, और अगर नहीं आया है तो उनको जवाब दिलवाया जाये।

श्रीमती इंन्दिरा गांधी : मैं केवल यही कहना चाहती हूं कि अभी डा० सिंघवी जी ने कहा . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : बात इस वक्त मेरी है, सिंघवी जी की नहीं।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : उन्होंने प्रोब की बात पूछी थी। मैं इस मामले में जरूर जांच करवाऊंगी। . . (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इसको यहीं रहने दीजिये। वह कहती हैं कि गवर्नमेन्ट जांच करवायेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सवाल ही नहीं है जांच के बारे में।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Arising out of your question to the Minister which he failed to answer—your question, as far as I understood it, was if the Government have some powers or not to ask the State Government to take some action—under article 353, clause (2), the Government is empowered to issue directives to every State Government in an emergency. Since 1962 the emergency has been in force. Why did they not direct them under that article which empowers them to so direct? Why should he not answer your question?

Shri Nanda: The instruction that has been given is followed. There is no question of giving any direction under any article or any particular provision. Whatever we have told them and brought to their notice, they have done that.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The proceedings should not be obstructed in this manner. All the points of order that have been raised . . .

Shri Shinkre: I have got a point of order and you must listen to me. The Home Minister himself admitted that he received a letter dated the 28th February, 1966, regarding these textbooks. He has also admitted that so far he has not directed the State Government to withdraw these books; he is only directing now. I want to know

from you whether this does not amount to gross dereliction of duty on his part as Home Minister of this country.

Mr. Speker: I am not concerned with that.

Shri Shinkre: If that is so, should he not withdraw from the Cabinet?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : हमने प्राचीन राजनीति में पढ़ा है कि राजाओं के आंखें नहीं होती। केवल जो राजदूत होते हैं उनके आंखें होती हैं, जिनको आप जासूस कह सकते हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आपका राजदूत विभाग है उसने आपको सूचना दी ही नहीं या कि सूचना दी थी लेकिन चूंकि वहां पर मुसलिम बहुल सरकार है और उस पर दूसरे प्रकार का प्रभाव पड़ता इसलिये आपने गुप्तचर विभाग की सूचना पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। जब आप छोटे से छोटे अपराध पर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को दंड दे सकते हैं तो जो राजद्रोह करते हैं गृह मंत्री जी को उन को दंड देना चाहिये या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गृह मंत्री जी जवाब दें। . . (व्यवधान) . . जो उन की एजेन्सी थी उसने उनको इतनी देर तक इत्तला क्यों नहीं दी।

Shri Nanda: I have received reports from my agency also.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : फिर कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की गई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो जवाब वह दे सकते थे वह उन्होंने दे दिया।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं ने यह भी पूछा था कि अगर सूचना मिली थी तो क्या कारण थे कि इसके लिए आपने कार्रवाई नहीं की।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जवाब पहले दिया जा चुका है।

श्री जयदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर) : मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यह इतना छोटा मामला नहीं है। भारत का करोड़ों रुपया उस के ऊपर खर्च हो रहा है। हमारे सारे डिफेन्स का मामला इसके ऊपर टिका हुआ है। ऐसी दशा में जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अड्डे हैं, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हलचलें हो रही हैं उन सब का कारण इस प्रकार की पुस्तकें हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय आपसे यह कहा गया कि शिक्षा मंत्री को पता था। शिक्षा मंत्री जी को पता रहा या नहीं, लेकिन मुझे आपसे कहना है कि आप साहस करके जो इस प्रकार के राष्ट्रद्रोही तत्व हैं और काश्मीर को भारत से दूर फेंकना चाहते हैं, और काश्मीर में रहते हैं, उन को जबर्दस्ती कुचल डालिये वर्ना यह भारत के लिए बहुत खतरनाक हो जायेंगे।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हाउस में जो इतना एजिटेशन हुआ है उसका कारण केवल यह है कि काश्मीर में इस प्रकार की स्थिति है कि वहां पर काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर निकालने का षड़यन्त्र चल रहा है और यह किताब इस का प्रतीक है। 28 फरवरी को आपको इत्तिला मिली थी और उसके बाद आपके पास लेटर आया था, इस लिये इस किताब को सिर्फ विघड्रा करना है, इतना ही नहीं, इस को प्रोस्काइब करने के लिये आपने कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया। जितनी भी किताबें इस प्रकार की छपी हैं उनको आपको जब्त करना चाहिये था।

श्री नन्दा : मैं इसका जवाब दे चुका हूं।

श्री बड़े : क्या जवाब है।

श्री नन्दा : मैं ने कहा है कि डिलीट करने की बात हुई है, लेकिन उसके विघड्राल की बात नहीं हुई। मैंने यह भी कहा कि विघड्राल के लिए कह दिया जायेगा।

श्री बड़े : मैंने प्रोस्काइब करने के बारे में पूछा है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इसका जवाब क्यों नहीं दिया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और कुछ नहीं कह सकता । इससे आपका नुकसान होता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारे सवाल का उत्तर आना चाहिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वह जवाब क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं । ..... (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारे सवाल का उत्तर नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो भी उत्तर देना था वह उन्होंने दिया है । अगर वह नाकाफी है तो मेम्बर साहबान और किसी तरह से इसको लें । मैं और कुछ नहीं कर सकता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारी बात का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कछवाय अब बैठ जायें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने सुना नहीं क्या उत्तर दिया .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह न लिखा जाये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : **

श्री बड़े : मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि हम केवल यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे साथ न्याय हो । आप स्पीकर की जगह बैठे हैं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैं अन्याय कर रहा हूं आपको यह शिकायत है; तो इसकी बाबत और तरीके हैं ।

Shri Bade: Shri Sen also put the same question; I am also putting the same question.

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some limit now. That is enough.

श्री बड़े : हम ऐसा चाहते हैं कि कम से कम .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री बड़े : इस तरह से मैं क्यों बैठूं ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कह रहे हैं क्यों बैठूं ।

श्री बड़े : मैं आपकी आज्ञा का पालन करता हूं, लेकिन काश्मीर पर यहां सवाल हो रहा है, इतना एजिटेशन हो रहा है, तब भी आप उनको शेल्टर कर रहे हैं । ... वह यहां पर हमारी बातों का जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि जो भी मेम्बर उठता है वह मेरे ऊपर इल्जाम लगाता है .....

श्री बड़े : मैं आपको नहीं कहता हूं ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और क्या करते हैं । आप कहते हैं कि मैं शेल्टर करता हूं । क्या आपने नहीं कहा है कि मैं शेल्टर कर रहा हूं ।

श्री बड़े : मैं शेल्टर नहीं कह रहा हूं ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे नहीं कहा कि शेल्टर कर रहा हूं । यों ही आप लफ्ज निकाल देते हैं .....

श्री बड़े : एफेक्ट यह होगा अगर जवाब नहीं आयेगा ।

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि आप अपनी रिस्पांसिबिलिटी से काम नहीं लेते । जो कुछ मैं कर सकता था, मैं ने किया । सवाल भी किया, मेम्बर साहबान का काज भी लिया, फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि मैं शेल्टर करता हूं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप पर कोई आक्षेप नहीं लगा रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जवाब दिलवाइये, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब जो बोलें वह न लिखा जाए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : * *

श्री बड़े : * * *

मैं कभी जवाबदारी छोड़ कर नहीं बोलता हूं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात गलत है कि आप कभी नहीं बोलते हैं : जब आप बोलने लगते हैं तो आप बोलते चले जाते हैं और इसके बारे में मैं पहले भी गिला कर चुका हूं । आप नहीं बोलते हैं कभी मेरी इजाजत के बगैर, यह आप न कहें ।

श्री बड़े : मैं केवल यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस किताब को वह प्रोसक्राइब करना चाहते हैं या नहीं करना चाहते हैं .....

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I beg to say that you have been most helpful by intervening on our behalf in getting for this House an assurance from the Home Minister that a certain text-book or a certain portion out of that text-book will be withdrawn.

As you will remember, the grievance of this side of the House is not only in respect of a particular text-book or in respect of a particular passage but in respect of a whole series of text-books and the tenor and the type of teachings which are imparted through these text-books. In particular, I wish to refer to a certain matter which is referred in the text-book and which relates to the Sikhs—most of my voters. In one of these text-books, it has been made out that in the beginning of the 19th century, when the Sikhs annexed Kashmir with India, before that it was a portion of a foreign Abdali Empire, then the Sikhs committed an act of aggression and on that account Maharaja Ranjit Singh, in particular, and his General Hari Singh Nalwa were tyrants and aggressors.

Sir, I want to know whether the assurance which the Home Minister has given also covers this portion and this text-book.

Mr. Speaker: This cannot be a point of order.

Shri Nanda: The whole series of text-books will be dealt with in this way.

13.14 hrs.

QUESTION OF BREACH OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: The Finance Minister may make a statement regarding the question of breach of privilege raised by Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोल चुके हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने उस दिन स्टेटमेंट कर दिया हैं ।

***Not recorded.

श्री मधु लिमये : उसके बारे में नहीं।

जिस दिन इस पर बहस हुई उस दिन शचीन्द्र चौधरी साहब ने दो तीन जुमले कहे थे और उसके बाद वह बैठ गये। उस में उन्होंने यह कहा था। जरा उस वक्त शोर था इस लिये मैं एक वाक्य पढ़ता हूं :

"I have heard those points. Whether they are an inquisition or a privilege motion is something which I do not know.

यह जो इन्होंने इनक्विजिशन शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया, मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता हैं। मामला बहुत गम्भीर हैं। वह विद्वान हैं और जानते भी हैं... इनक्विजिशन शब्द के एक ऐतिह्यसिक माने हैं और अगर उनकी जानकारी के लिए मैं दो वाक्य आपके सामने रख दूं ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसकी जरूरत नहीं हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : इनक्विजिशन का आरोप क्यों लगा रहे हैं? इनक्विजिशन का मतलब होता हैं कि "एक्यूजर" है वही "जज" होता हैं। क्या इस तरह से कोई कार्रवाई उनके खिलाफ की जा रही है? वह कोई मासूम या निष्पाप बच्चे हैं और उनकी हत्या करने का काम हम कर रहे हैं? सोच समझ कर शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मेरा एक ध्यानाकर्षण का नोटिस था ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ध्यानाकर्षण इस वक्त नहीं हैं।

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Sir, I am grateful to Mr. Madhu Limaye for having raised this question. He has done it out of public interest and he has done it in order to lay down a correct procedure so that I, as a Member of this House, not as a Minister, may not, in any way, do anything which would go against the authority of this House. As a Member of this House, I share that desire with him and, as I said, I sincerely thank him for having given this opportunity of explaining myself.

In the process of moving his motion, he had made a mention of certain facts in order to establish that I suffer from a bad habit. So far as the language of the privilege motion is concerned, if I may remind the House—I am reading the English translation of it; I will not be able to read Hindi with ease—it is as follows:

"That the question of breach of privilege committed by the Finance Minister, Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri, by raising unfounded expectations in the House that the Public Accounts Committee was going to consider the question of clearing Mr. Bhoothalingam, but in fact, no such request for such consideration of its comments on the Bhoothalingam's affairs had been made by the Government to the Committee and when the Committee had not taken any decision to make a special report on the subject be referred to the Committee of Privilege."

This is the only thing to which I am going to address myself.

My friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye, has not given the date on which I am supposed to have done this. But I presume that this arises out of a statement I made here on, I believe, a Call Attention notice on the 27th July, 1966. You will be kind enough to look at what I said on the 27th July, 1966. Thereafter, there was a statement, I think, on the 29th July, 1966—if I am wrong, I may be corrected—made by the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. The two statements can be put together. I do not wish to do more than that. I will leave it to you to decide whether

I have or I have not committed what my good friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye, says.

Apart from that, there is another question also. What is the ambit of a question of breach of privilege here? When does a Member of this House—I consider myself as a Member; I do not consider myself as a Minister at all—commit any offence of the privilege of the House? I have tried to find out—again, I must personally thank Mr. Madhu Limaye for raising this question—by reading such books as are available with me any definition of the particular acts or any principle laid down in the acts upon which a motion of privilege will arise. I have not been able to find that out. These are matters of convention either in this Parliament or the provision referred to in the Constitution. There can be a great deal of debate on this. I will not ask you to consider that because that might mean technical questions and so on. I do not want to take the time of the House on that.

On the 27th July, 1966—I am reading from what I have got, the official transcript of the Lok Sabha debate—there was a Call Attention notice and the Call Attention notice was according to this form:

> "Reported decision of Government to appoint Shri S. Bhoothalingam to E.E.C. at Brussels."

This is what was moved by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

> "I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:
>
> The reported decision of the Government to appoint Shri S. Bhoothalingam as Ambassador to E.E.C. at Brussels in spite of the adverse remarks against him by the Public Accounts Committee in its Fiftieth Report."

This is what I said:

> "I may make a statement here that so far as Shri Bhoothalingam's appointment is concerned, that appointment was made before the Fiftieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee. So far as his posting is concerned, the posting has not been made now. The Government has sent its reply to the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee has not yet made its comments on that and, therefore, there is no question of any posting being made until that report is laid before the House."

I ask you to be kind enough to remember that I have said, "until that report is laid before the House."

Then, a certain question was asked by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. I am afraid, I will have to trouble the House to remind itself of what was said on that occasion.

> "Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Government is in the knowledge of the fact that apart from the serious findings of the P.A.C., the Special Police Establishment has also enquired.....
>
> Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: A similar suggestion was made in the other House half an hour ago. Before that I did not know anything about it. I shall certainly look into this matter."

Then, I made another statement:

> "Before I can give any assurance to this House that there will be an inquiry, I must know what the facts are. I have just said in answer to my hon. friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad that certain suggestions have been made about this officer and I shall have to look into them and then make up my mind as to what should be done."

[Shri Sachindra Choudhuri]

I draw your particular attention to this portion:

"So far as the suggestion of the Public Accounts Committee is concerned, Government have made their observations on that, and we are awaiting what the Public Accounts Committee says about it."

When I said, "we are awaiting", we were entitled to say, in my humble submission, when that was put before the House. The Government had to await the report to be put before the House.

Further, another question was asked by Shri Sinhasan Singh:

"The question was whether the inquiry that was being proceeded with had been suspended."

"Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Minister has already given the answer."

"जवाब आना चाहिये वह नहीं आया है"।

"Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already given the answer. He has said that he will look into the papers and then decide."

"Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): He has not said anything about the suspension of the inquiry."

Then Mr. Sidheshwar Prasad says something in Hindi.

Then I say this:

"As I have said, I came to know about it only half an hour ago and, therefore, I cannot give an answer. I shall look into it. Apart from that, I do not want to be technical in this matter, but this question does not really arise out of the calling-attention-notice."

Then there was another question by Mr. K. N. Tiwari, to which my answer was this:

"As I have already told this House, so far as the report of the Public Accounts Committee is concerned, Government have made a statement on this part of it also and sent it to the P.A.C., and the reaction of the Public Accounts Committee is awaited before Government can either start a departmental inquiry, calling upon Shri Bhoothalingam to give an explanation or make up their mind that it is not necessary and it should be before any other authority. For that, we have got to wait for the reply of the Public Accounts Committee."

I have said before this House, and I continue to say, that I have got to wait for the reply of the P.A.C. Until the PAC's reply is before it and Government comes to know of it, Government has to wait, I have got to wait.

Then Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad says:

"Government have only sent their statement. Have they asked the Public Accounts Committee to submit any further report?"

This is a question which was never answered.

"Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The statement of Government has been forwarded by Government to the Public Accounts Committee."

"Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): On a point of order. The question was whether any explanation from Shri Bhoothalingam had been forwarded by Government to the Public Accounts Committee, and if so, what the particular points were, and whether Government had formed any opinion on that explanation furnished by Shri Boothalingam. That is a question which the hon. Minister must answer."

"Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: In the other House, I was hauled over the coals because I made a reference to what had been sent to the Public Accounts Committee by Government and what the Public Accounts Com-

mittee had said in their own report; and I was reminded that until the Public Accounts Committee had given actual consideration to the statement that Government had made to the Public Accounts Committee, there should not be any reference to it, and I was reminded of the highest traditions of democracy and particularly Parliamentary practice. May I, therefore, beg of hon. Members here not to press me to give any answers on that point, but wait until the Public Accounts Committee give their own comments or give their own suggestions on anything that I have to do on the Government side?"

Can there be anything clearer than this to show that I was waiting for the P.A.C. to make a report to this House?

"Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Have Government asked for any further report from the Public Accounts Committee? That is what we want to know."

"Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can ask only one question, and he has already asked the question and the answer has come already."

"Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I am not asking any second question. I want to know whether Government have asked for any further report from the Public Accounts Committee or not. We know that Government generally send their comments on the findings of the Public Accounts Committee. We want to know whether Government have asked the Public Accounts Committee to submit any further report."

"Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Public Accounts Committee can report only to Parliament and not to Government."

I stick to that

"Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Have Government asked the Public Accounts Committee to submit another report to Parliament?"

"Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government have sent their statement to the Public Accounts Committee already. The hon. Minister has already said that. But the Public Accounts Committee cannot report to Government."

I accept that.

Then there is a question by Mr. Azad again. He says:

"We want to know whether Government have asked the Public Accounts Committee to submit any report to Parliament about this or not. We want a reply to that question."

"Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is for the Public Accounts Committee and not for Government. Government cannot direct the Public Accounts Committee."

"Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no other agenda before the House. So, the House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow."

I think it is fair that this House should be reminded of what was stated by the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

It was on 28th July, 1966. You allowed Mr. Azad to ask a question and this is what you said:

"Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has given me notice under rule 377. He might put a question."

"Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Yesterday in reply to my Calling Attention, the hon. Minister of Finance replied:

'The Government has sent its reply to the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee has not yet made its comments on that and, therefore, there is no question of any posting being made until

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

that report is laid before the House.'

"He further added:

'....Government have made their observations on that, and we are awaiting what the Public Accounts Committee says about it.'

"In the light of this reply, I would request yau to permit me to ask the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee whether the PAC is examining this case with specia' reference to Shri Boothalingam's involvement in the case, whether any...."

Mr. Speaker: Is it very necessary to read all that?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Because this has been stated in the House....

Mr. Speaker: I can read that, I shall see the record when I have to decide about it. If he wants to say anything in defence, in reply to what Mr. Madhu Limaye had said, he may.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: My submission is that the whole privilege motion is based on an incorrect understanding of what happened in this House. I have given in extense what I had said in the House and my only submission is that there cannot be any question of anybody reading into it that I was trying to mislead the House, telling that there was a request made by Government to the PAC that there should be an inqui y into the conduct of Mr. Boothalingam and a report made to the Government on the basis of that. That is perfectly clear. That is the only observation that I have to make. I do not wish to take much time of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I will read the whole debate. I would not allow any questions now.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने कह दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं कह दिया है। पहले आप मुझे सुन लें और बाद में इस बारे में फैसला कीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने पायंट आफ प्रिविलेज रखते हुए अपना स्टेटमेंट दे दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने कई बातों का उल्लेख किया है। उन्होंने बताया है कि उन्होंने लोक सभा में क्या कहा है, उधर क्या कहा है। इस लिए उन सब बातों के बारे में आप मुझे भी अपनी बात कहने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को पायंट आफ प्रिविलेज रेज करने के लिए मौका दिया आप ने उस को रेज किया। मिनिस्टर साहब ने उस का जवाब दिया है। अब मैं अपना फैसला दूंगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी अर्ज सुन लीजिए। जो इस्यूज हैं जो सवाल हैं मैं उन को पेश करता हूं, फार्मूलेट करता हूं। फिर आप निर्णय दीजिए। उन्होंने कुछ छेड़ा है। मैंने भी कुछ छेड़ा है। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं आप की मदद कर रहा हूं। मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रिविलेज मोशन का केवल एक हिस्सा पढ़ा है। सदन के सामने क्या प्रिविलेज मोशन है, उस के बारे में आप मुझे कुछ अर्ज करने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को अवसर दिया था, तो आप ने अपनी बात कही थी।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी सफाई दी है। क्या आप मुझे उस के बारे में नहीं बोलने देंगे ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे कब तक चलेगा । माननीय सदस्य हमेशा बोलते रहे हैं । अब दूसरे सदस्यों को भी बोलने का अवसर मिलना चाहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने सारा वाद विवाद पढ़ने में इतना समय बिगाड़ा है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने उन को नहीं रोका । उन होने जो कुछ कहा है मैं उस के बारे में कुछ कहना चहता हूं । मैं उन से कम समय लूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्री मधु लिमये को पहले सुना है । उन्होंने ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज का पाइंट रास्ते हुए पोजीशन को क्लैरीफाई किया । अब मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब को भी सुन लिया है । मुझे इन दोनों को देखने दिया जाये । मैं नेक्स्ट वीक इस का फैसला दे दूंगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे थोड़ा कुछ कहने दीजिये ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): Permit me, Sir, to invite your attention to Chapter XX of "Rules of Procedure" and I would like you to enlighten us as to what stage the House has reached in this matter.

Chapter XX—Privileges—Rules 222 to the end.

On the last occasion under Rule 222 you gave consent. Rule 225 goes on to say that the Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall call upon the member concerned, and the member, while asking for leave shall make a short statement thereon. That stage, we have passed. Then the next stage will be reached—the subsequent rule. At this stage, as far as I understand the rules, if objection to leave being granted is taken by any member of the House or by the Treasury Benches, what happens? The rule is explicit on this point. It says that the Speaker shall request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to stand in their places. There is no other rule which intervenes; once your consent is given, the Member asks for leave, and then the other side replies. There is no provision here which intervenes so as to bar your calling upon the Members who are in favour of leave being granted to stand in their places, unless it be that there is some Direction by the Speaker, of which I am not aware.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): He will amend the rules. Let not my hon. friend worry.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath should realise that I have never said that I have given consent. The mere fact that I gave him an opportunity to formulate what he wanted to say at that moment does not imply automatically that I had given my consent and I had held that it was in order and that the leave also had been granted. How does the hon. Member say that we have come to that stage?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This rule is explicit. Kindly read the rule.

Mr. Speaker: First, I have to hold that it is in order....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The rule says that the Speaker, if he gives consent, shall ask the Members who are in favour of leave being granted to stand in their places. My hon. friend has formulated his point, and now....

Mr. Speaker: When a Member gives me a notice, in order to satisfy myself that really it is in order, I allow him an opportunity and hear him.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): That stage has passed. The Member has made his point, and you have already asked for the explanation....

Mr. Speaker: No....Did I give my consent? Did I say that leave was granted?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You may not have said that, but for all practical purposes this has been done.

Mr. Speaker: 'For all practical purposes' is a different thing. Before I decide that a thing is in order, the Members also just insist that they must be heard. Before they are heard, how can I decide that it is in order or not? Therefore, I had given him that opportunity. Therefore, I had asked him not to go into the details of it. I had said that I would see and look into it. If I hold that it is in order, then we can proceed further.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When will you give your consent? Will you give your consent later?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । मैं केवल जो विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न मेरा है उस के सम्बन्ध में चार बातें रखूंगा । आप उस के ऊपर निर्णय दीजिए । मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । मैं ज्यादा समय भी नहीं लूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर मधु लिमये, एक तरफ तो अभी आप ने सुना मुझ पर एतराज हो रहा है कि वह स्टेज ही पास हो गई है . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सुन लीजिये । फिर बाद में फैसला दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले मुझे देखने दीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा मेरी बातें सुनिये कि कौन से नुक्ते हैं, प्वाइंटस हैं जिन को मैं रखना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने प्वाईंट्स बतलाये और मैंने सुन लिया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नहीं हुआ है ऐसा . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे रूल्स के बरखिलाफ न ले जाइए । मुझे होल्ड करने दीजिये कि इज इट इन आर्डर आर नाट ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे इस बात को साफ करने दीजिये . . . . . .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारा समय इन्हीं के लिये है, यही बोलते रहेंगे . . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : आप चुप रहिये । पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की इज्जत का सवाल है ? मैं 5 मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं । 5 मिनट से ज्यादा एक सेकेंड भी मुझे मत दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर मधु लिमये, इसका एक दूसरा असर भी आप देख रहे हैं . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरा असर कोई नहीं है । मेरा प्रिविलेज का प्रश्न है पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के बारे में, पूरे सदन की इज्जत के बारे में वह है । मेरी बात को पांच मिनट में सुनने में क्या एतराज हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने प्वाइंट्स रेज किये थे, वह मैंने सुन लिया . . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : तो उस का तो कोई जवाब ही नहीं दिया . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस प्वाइंट का जवाब नहीं दिया? (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि 4 नुक्ते हैं . . . (व्यवधान) एक सवाल . . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे फैसला पहले देने दीजिये . . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा व्यक्तिगत मामला नहीं है । पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी का मामला है, पूरे सदन का मामला है । इस तरह क्यों किया जा रहा है । कोई कांग्रेस और विरोधी दल का मामला नहीं है । .... **(व्यवधान)** :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह तो और वक्त जा रहा है । अब आप लोग मुझे तो हाउस चलाने दीजिये । मैंने कहा कि मैंने होल्ड नहीं किया है कि इट इज इन आर्डर । इन को जो कहना था इन्होंने कहा । मैंने तो यही कहा कि इन्होंने जो कहा है उस पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को क्या कहना है ? वह भी वक्त मैंने दिया और सुन लिया । इसीलिये डीटेल्स में जाने से मैंने रोक दिया क्योंकि डिस्कशन का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता । तो अब यह कह रहे हैं कि जो पाइंट्स इन्होंने उठाये थे उस का जावाब नहीं दिया, तो वह प्वाइंट्स इन को रखने दीजिये कि क्या प्वाइंट्स हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक नुक्ता यह है कि इन्होंने .....

एक **माननीय सदस्य** : चैम्बर में सुन लीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में राज्य सभा में....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर मधु लिमये, वह मुझे मालूम है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो यह एक जाहिरा बात की उन्होंने । दूसरी बात—इन्होंने अपने बयान में राज्य सभा में कहा है कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने बूदलिगम् साहब को सुना तक नहीं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी मैं जानता हूं .....

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जानते हैं, सदन भी तो जाने । यह केवल हमारे और आपके बीच में सवाल नहीं है । पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी सदन की एक कमेटी है । उस के रूल 15 की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं .....

Shri Raghunath Singh: Everybody knows that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): He is arguing and rearguing and repeatedly re-arguing.

Shri Madhu Limaye: 'If a Ministry has to be represented by more than one....'

Shri Raghunath Singh: कितना पढ़ेंगे? as if we are slaves.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर मधु लिमये, मुझे यह होल्ड करने दीजिये कि वह इन आर्डर है या नहीं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी का मामला दोनों सदनों की कमेटी का मामला है

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सब लोग इस बात को जानते हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने रूलिंग दी है, अब आप उस पर स्टिक करिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर मधु लिमये मुझे देख लेने दीजिये । मैं अब देखूंगा कि आया आप का मोशन इन आर्डर है और फिर उस के बाद अगर मैं इन आर्डर होल्ड करूंगा तो मैं लीव दूंगा... **(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, लीव से पहले आप मेरिट्स पर न जाइये । .... **(व्यवधान)** मिस्टर मधु लिमये, मैं आप को मना कर रहा हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नहीं हो सकता । आप को सुनना पड़ेगा । यह पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का मामला है । .... **(व्यवधान)**....यह पब्लिक काउन्ट्स कमेटी का मामला है ।....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेज नहीं है, इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि आप इस को खत्म करिये । (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : यह हुल्लड़बाजी कर रहे हैं, इस लिये आप रोक रहे हैं । मुझे तो आप ने इजाजत दे दी कि मैं जल्दी से कह दूं.... (व्यवधान)....

कामत साहब ने जो बताया था रूल उस के मुताबिक आप मुझे लीव मांगने की इजाजत दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मैं होल्ड न करूं कि यह इन आर्डर है, तब तक कैसे इजाजत दे सकता हूं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मेरे प्वाइंट्स सुनिये । दो मुद्दे आप सुन चुके हैं ।.... अब मुद्दे ही बताता हूं, नियम 15 को छोड़ दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बार बार आप से कह रहा हूं .....

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहस तो जब बाद में आयेगा तब होगी ....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं बार बार इन मेम्बर से कह रहा हूं कि मैं इजाजत नहीं देता और यह बराबर बोलते चले जा रहे हैं । मैंने इतनी दफा कहा कि जब तक कि मैं होल्ड न करूं कि इन आर्डर हैं तब तक आप बहस नहीं कर सकते । इस के बाद आयेगा वह वक्त जब मैं इन आर्डर कहूंगा । पहले मुझे फैसला लेने दीजिये तब आप अपना केस रखिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : फैसला लेने के पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं सुन सकता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां भी नहीं सुनेंगे, चेम्बर में भी नहीं सुनेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चेम्बर में बेशक आइए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप यहां भी नहीं सुनते हैं, चेम्बर में भी नहीं सुनते हैं ।

13.38 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that on the 29th July, 1966, I received notice of a question of privilege from Shri R. Umanath, M.P., against the *Navasakthi*, a Tamil daily of Madras "for having referred to Members of Opposition Parties of the Lok Sabha as 'rowdies' and 'goondas', while reporting the opening day proceedings, in its issue dated the 26th July, 1966.".

I called for the explanation of the Editor of the newspaper. He has replied by his letter dated the 2nd August, 1966, as follows:

> "We wish to state that the unruly scenes that were witnessed on the opening day of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha were described as 'rowdy scenes' by the PTI. A copy of the PTI report is herewith enclosed for your reference. That we have published is translation of the PTI report. But, we find that our staff have committed some mistakes in the translation of the English news into Tamil."

An. hon. Member: It is Kamraj's paper.

Mr. Speaker: The letter further goes on to say:

> "We sincerely regret for the same.
>
> As a National Daily we assure you that we have the utmost respect and regard for our Parliament and it was never our intention to show any discourtesy to

any Member of the august body.".

In view of the regret expressed by the Editor, the matter may be treated as closed. I hope the House agrees.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Is it a Congress paper or any other paper?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know.

An. hon. Member: Kamraj's paper.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

13.40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT ON AREA OF INDIA

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a Statement on Area of India. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6665/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT AND INDIAN TARIFF ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export of Pesticides (Inspection) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2149, in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1966.

(ii) The Export of Rubber Gloves (Inspection) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2154 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1966.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6666/66].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2316 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1966 making certain amendments to the Second Schedule of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, under section 4A of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6667/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES & MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT) AND DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

(i) The Mineral Concession (1st Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 2030 in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1966.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 992 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1966, making certain amendment to the Second Schedule to the said Act.

Placed in Library, See No. LT-6668/66].

श्री रामेश्वरा नन्द (करनाल): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने साधुओं की गिरफ्तारी के सम्बन्ध में ध्यान आकर्षण दिया था।

Shri S. K. Dey: (2) (a) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under Rule 125 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962:—

(i) The Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 3972 in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1965.

(ii) The Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 355 in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1966.

(b) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

II). [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-6669/66].

REPORT OF STUDY TEAM OF DGTD

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri Raghuramaiah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Study Team on Directorate General of Technical Development (Part II). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6670/66].

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने ध्यान आकर्षण दिया था, उसके सम्बन्ध में आप सुनना नहीं चाहते, ऐसी क्या बात है, आप उसको सुन लीजिये । दो दो चार चार व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी पर तो सुना जाता है, लेकिन आप इस को सुनना नहीं चाहते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, आप बैठ जाइए । (व्यवधान)

13.41 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—contd.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of the breach of privilege, I just want to make a submission.

Mr. Speaker: We have passed that item.

Shri Umanath: I have been waiting for a week. I have not hurriedly done it. I was just trying to recollect what you had said towards the end of your observations; meantime, you passed over to the next item.

The point is that they have submitted that it is just a case of a mistake in translation. We have seen the PTI report in all the papers. The PTI report has been circulated in Delhi and throughout the country. There is no portion therein where there is a reference to the Members of the Opposition behaving as 'rowdies'. I have read through the whole of it and there is no such reference in the PTI report.

I would also say this. In another paragraph, it is clearly stated by the paper concerned that this is 'goondaism'. There is no equivalent portion in the PTI report where there is reference to 'Goondaism'; there is not even any portion which is likely to be mistakenly translated as "goondaism". These two portions are not there in the PTI version. We have gone through all the papers.

So the explanation that this is just a mistake in translation on the part of the staff is not correct. It is not true either. Hence it is a deliberate thing.

I would submit to you in all earnestness that this is a question of the privilege of the House, of the Members of the Opposition. They have got senior legal advisers and all other facilities. It is a leading Congress daily in Madras. In the light of these facts and in the absence of any equivalent reference in the PTI report, if they give us this explanation, it only means that they are not prepared to retract from the real position that they have done it deliberately. Just to evade the question, they have offered this explanation. I say it is a violation of the privileges of the House, it is a contempt of this House. They are just giving this formal explanation which is not genuine and which is not true to facts.

So I request, I insist, that this question be taken up. I move that this question be referred to the Privileges Committee. It is not a question of one single Member; it is a question of the privileges of the House, of the Members of the Opposition because the

reference is to Members of the Opposition.

Shri Kapur Singh: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard enough. Now that regret has been expressed and the House has accepted it, ordinarily we do forget all that has happened.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am rising to a point of order. My point of order is on the direction which you have just now given and on the manner in which you have dealt with this case, as far as the rules go.

This is not the first time or the first case in which you have acted like this. Whenever a motion of privilege is tabled, you just take it upon yourself to write to the editor of the newspaper concerned to furnish an explanation and on his expression of regret, you treat the matter as closed. Then you say there is no need to proceed further in the matter.

As far as the rules of procedure go, there is no such power which vests in you the discretion to call for for the explanation of the newspaper concerned and then to close the matter on receipt of a reply or expression of regret. The rules are quite clear on the point, that once a privilege motion is tabled, your business is only to see whether it is technically in order. Then it has to be placed before the House and the matter has to be decided as to whether there is a *prima facie* case. If that is decided then the House either proceeds to take a final decision or refers the matter to the Privileges Committee if some details are to be clarified.

But the procedure that you have adopted is altogether uncontemplated by the rules and, if I may say so, is not warranted. In this case in particular, what you have done goes to attack the privileges and the rights of the entire Opposition. Here is a Congress paper which calls us, all of us, 'goondas'. The word 'goonda' cannot even indirectly be said to in here in the PTI report. But the newspaper says that there was a mistake of translation and you say that regret has been expressed.

In this manner, the motion of privilege cannot be disposed of, in this manner you are not protecting the rights of the Opposition and in this manner you are not acting in the way the rules contempate that you should.

श्री बड़े (खारगौन) : पी०टी०आइ० का जो एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया है, वह इस प्रकार नहीं था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उन्होंने कह दिया है ।

श्री बड़े : दूसरी बात यह है कि जब इस प्रकार का प्रिवलेज मोशन आता है तो क्या यह स्पीकर के लिये लाजमी नहीं है कि वह हाउस के सामने रखे और फिर उन से पूछे , आपने पहले ही उसको समाप्त कर दिया, यह कार्यवाही तो गलत हुई है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This is a sad story. It is not a question of the *Nav Shakti* alone. But there are certain important newspapers who draw inspiration from the various statements which either you in your wisdom make from the Chair or the Prime Minister makes or any other Minister or member of the ruling party makes. Naturally, taking advantage of that, there are certain aspersions cast on various Members of the Opposition.

We, the Members of the Opposition, do a part of our job. We do it deliberately knowing fully well that there may be action against us. But sometimes we have to express the feelings of the toiling millions whom we represent in this House. I have seen the details regarding the case mentioned by Shri Umanath. Taking advantage of the fact that it is run by the big Congress bosses, the paper has chosen to act in the manner it did . . .

Shri Kapur Singh: Kamraj's paper.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kamraj's paper. They have expressed regret and say that this was a mistake of the staff. The word 'rowdies' is never mentioned in the PTI report. I have seen the PTI report. I was directly connected with it. I have seen each and every report where the PTI has been quoted. The PTI report never said anything like that.

So this is a deliberate action. I would only request you to kindly consider this. There is no question of acceptance of the expression of regret. It should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

There is another thing. You had made some observations in the House on the 26th. I was not here at that time. You had said that some diplomats had said something to you about the functioning of this House, that three or four Members rise simultaneously and speak and so on that this would not happen in other Parliaments, and that you were rather ashamed to hear such a thing from foreign diplomats. I have also met a number of foreign diplomats. They have told me that they had to come all the way to India to find out why the Speaker is called 'Speaker', because in their countries the Speaker does not speak.

I would only request you to do something in the matter. You in your wisdom take certain decisions and make certain observations. These encourage the newspapers to adopt this attitude to the Opposition.

I say this is a deliberate attempt by the Congress bosses to brand the entire Opposition as 'goondas and rowdies'.

Shri Kapur Singh: The way you have closed the matter might earn for you encomiums from the press, but you are not by this protecting the rights of the Members of the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: I have never cared to earn any encomium from the press or anybody.

Shri Kapur Singh: It has been done in the past.

Mr. Speaker: What does he mean? What has been done? Have I done anything to earn encomiums from the press?

Shri Kapur Singh: Let me explain.

Mr. Speaker: Have I said something to earn encomiums from the press?

Shri Kapur Singh: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: This is a very serious reflection on the Chair, that I have done anything to earn encomiums from the press.

Shri Kapur Singh: Permit me to explain.

Several hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly withdraw these words.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Withdraw.

Mr. Speaker: I have never done anything like that. I do not think any Member would share his view.

Several hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Speaker, perimt me to explain. All that I have said is.... *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Speaker: Kindly withdraw those words.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let me explain.

Some hon. Members: Withdraw first.

Mr. Speaker: He said that earlier also I have said or done something to earn encomiums from the press.

Shri Kapur Singh: These are not the words I have said.

Mr. Speaker: What else has he said?

Shri Kapur Singh: To begin with, I said that the way you had closed this matter might earn encomiums for you from the press, but thereby you would not be protecting the rights of Members of the Opposition. That was all that I said. That is what I said to begin with. Then I said on a previous occasion also a similar thing has happened. I have attributed no motives to you.

Mr. Speaker: I put that question: Have I ever done anything to earn the encomium of the press? And he replied: "Yes".

Shri Kapur Singh: In reply to that I most respectfully submitted that I wanted to explain myself by quoting certain facts.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Is it a heinous offence for you to earn the encomium of the press we do not understand it. Anybody has got the right to earn the encomium of the press if he is doing something right.

Mr. Speaker: That is a great reflection on the impartiality and justice that is done by the Speaker to say that he does something to earn the encomium of the press, that he departs from the path and is not doing justice at all. Therefore, I have asked Mr. Kapur Singh to withdraw those words.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let me explain to you with the utmost respect . . .

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly withdraw it?

Shri Kapur Singh: I have at no stage intended to cast any reflection on your motives. All that I have said is that certin decisions that you take and the manner in which you take them are liable to result in certain consequences.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking him to withdraw only those words. When I put him that question: "Have I ever done it before, have I done anything to earn the encomium of the press?" he said "Yes'. Therefore, I am asking him. The other things I am not asking.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission I would appeal to him to withdraw that particular sentence which you have pointed out.

Shri Kapur Singh: You know and the whole House knows in what respect and affection I hold the Leader of the House, and there is nothing that I will not do in reason to please him and to please the House. I wish to assure you that I have never intended to cast any reflection on your motives. I merely wish to point out that the manner in which you dispose of certain questions is likely to give rise to contain consequences. That was the only thing. .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I shall be very brief, on Mr. Umanath's motion.

An. hon. Member: He has not withdrawn.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You said the matter is treated as closed as the editor of the Madras paper has tendered his regret. Considering the gravity of the charge levelled by the paper concerned against the entire opposition, a charge which has not even a remote resemblance to the report of the PTI of that day's proceedings, and considering that the opposition is as important, as vital to parliamentary democarcy as these hordes, embattled cohorts of the ruling party . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I take strong exception to this word "hordes". What is this word "hordes"? Does he know the meaning of the word "hordes"?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "Hordes" is perfectly parliamentary.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He does not know the meaning of the word "hordes".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said "embattled cohorts". If he knows the word "cohorts", he would not object.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore, in all humility, but with all earnestness, I regret that this does not purge the guilt, does not purge the offence. The least that should be done, if it is not referred to the Committee of Privileges, is to publish the regret or apology on the front page of that paper in three successive issues.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I want to make a submission.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री भट्टाचार्य से बड़ा अखबारों का पंडित यहां पर कोई नहीं है । उन को आप सुन लीजिये ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): This letter with the cutting came to my address, it was sent to me. I know a little Tamil, I read it. And then I also compared it with the PTI report. Then I gave it to Mr. Umanath because he knows better Tamil than me. So, we read it. What is said in the report that is sent by the editor is not correct. I request you to see whether it is correct, to refer it to somebody else to see whether the word 'goondaism" is there; whether the word "goondaism"' used there has nothing to do with the privilege of the opposition Members is what you have to decide. I am very sorry at the way in which you dealt with the privilege motion, not even telling Mr. Umanath. Mr. Umanath waited for a week, and you could have told him this is the thing. If you say there is nothing in it which offends, this is the translation that is given, unfortunately you do not know Tamil. I do not know whether you have consulted anybody; if you have not consulted, you believe the editor, but you do not care even about a Member of Parliament. This is very regrettable.

Mr. Speaker: Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel (Hajipur) On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Mr. Bhattacharyya.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: He also says point of order.

Shri Sonavane: I rise on a point of order. His is not a point of order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I also rise on a point of order.

Shri Sonavane: I want to raise a point of order whether Shri Kamath can say about the hon. Members that they are hordes. I want a ruling from you.

Shri Umanath: If we are called goondas, you can be called worse. You may have a majority in the House, but we are also part of the House. We are called goondas, we are called rowdies, you do not care about that.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: My point of order is this. While I accept, right or wrong, the majority decision of the House that you were good enough to sense. Whatever the merits—I share the feelings of the opposition—but having once taken the sense of the House, can we reopen this discussion? Why are you hearing the Members now?

Mr. Speaker: I will have to explain something.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Sharma should go back to his seat. I am rising on a point of order.

Shri Sheo Narain: Mr. Banerjee should not order him like that. Why should he go back to his seat? You can direct him. He is not the headmaster of this House.

Mr. Speaker: Why should we debase this Parliament to a baser level?

Shri S. M. Benerjee: He is casting a reflection on you.

Mr. Speaker: This also is an ordinary thing that many Members sit in other seats while it is not Question Hour. I insist on Members sitting in their own seats during Question Hour particularly, but on other occasions, they do sit in other seats.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that since I am not a man of very imposing proportions, sometimes I have to come to the front to catch your eye, and I am sorry if I have offended anybody. But my point of order is this. I have a great deal of respect for Mr. Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mutual.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But I must submit very respectfully that he does not read the right kind of English dictionary. If he reads the Dictionary of Synonyms, if his vocabulary is centred round the *Reader's Digest* page on vocabulary, I submit very respectfully he would not use words without understanding their implications, without understanding their consequences.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He can teach me, he was a professor.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He used the word "horde". Do you know in what context the word "horde" has been used? This word has been used in the books on history, and it has been used in the context of those persons who were undesirable, unwelcome, unwanted, not needed. And how he calls all the Members of the Congress Party hordes. Can there be a greater breach of privilege than calling the Members of the Congress Party hordes? I think he should withdraw this word.

14 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard enough. Already we have spent two hours on this miscellaneous business, and I appeal to the Members that at least some business should be transacted during the day. Two weeks have passed. We have only discussed the vote of no-confidence, nothing beyond that and that too for 15 hours. That also must be borne in mind. How much public money are we spending? Now, about this motion, it has been brought to my notice that I have been acting not according to the rules. Maybe. I concede there. But it was for the convenience of the House. Whenever I receive a notice I just send it on to the editor for explanation. Mr. Kapur Singh himself said that it has not happened once but on earlier occasions also. I ask the explanation and I bring both before the House. I ask the consent of the House and if the House agrees to that, I pass on to the next item. I assure the hon. Members —though it is a confession of my ignorance— that I did not know whether it was a Congress paper.... (*An Hon. Member*: That is not the question). Let me finish. What I brought before the House was just in consonance with the practice that we have been following up to this time, without having regard to whether the paper belongs to any organisation or to any individual. I had no idea about that. Therefore, it was my independent and dispassionate view, according to the practice that had been followed here Therefore, I put it before the House, both the complaint as well as the explanation.

Shri Umanath: I was not heard, if you had only given me an opportunity I could have said something. But I was not given an opportunity, not even in your Chamber.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Umanath would be charitable to this extent at least. I put it to the House and the House agreed to it; nobody objected. I passed on to the next business, papers laid on the Table. Mr. Chagla laid the papers; Mr. Umanath did not stand up then. I have one correction to make in what I have said; I have no objection and I will do that, to ask the editor that he should publish that regret in his paper.. .,

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On the front page.

Mr. Speaker: ...That I can do. Mr. Shinde.

14.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE —*contd.*

NOTIFICATION UNDER PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT, 1960

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 837 in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1966, under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

(2) A statement showing reason for delay in laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6671/66].

14.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 1966, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1965, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.'

MOTION

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House, namely:—

1. Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy
2. Maulana Abdul Shakoor
3. Dr. B N. Antani
4. Shri M. V. Bhadram
5. Shri M P. Bhargava
6. Shri T. M. Dasgupta
7. Shri Mahabir Dass
8. Shri M M. Dharia
9. Shrimati Lalitha Rajagopalan
10. Shri N. Govinda Reddy
11. Shri Ram Sahai
12. Shrimati Sarla Bhadauria
13. Shri C. L. Varma
14. Shri Niranjan Varma
15. Shri C. M. Poonacha

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha:

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session; and

that the House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

14.04 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Fifty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Statement made on 18th May, 1966 by the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation relating to para 4.128 of the Fiftieth Report of Public Accounts Committee (Third Lok Sabha).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I would request that this report be discussed in the House.

Mr. Speaker: With regular notice?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will give notice.

Shri Bade (Khargone): It is a very important report.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any need to educate that it is important? Mr. Limaye.

14.04½ hrs.

QUESTION UNDER RULE 355

EVIDENCE OF THE FOOD MINISTER BEFORE P.A.C.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैं आपका ध्यान नियम 355 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं । यह नियम इस प्रकार है :

"When for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under consideration of the House, he shall ask the question through the Speaker."

अभी पी०ए०सी० के चेयरमैन साहब ने जो रपट रखी हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल एक प्रश्न की सूचना आपको दी थी और पी०ए०सी० के चेयरमैन——

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस सवाल पूछ लीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो लिख है वह पढ़ रहा हूं ।

(a) Whether it is a fact that the P.A.C. had finalised in the first week of this session its report on the then Steel Minister and the present Food Minister, Mr. Subramanian's statement in the Lok Sabha on 17th May, 1966, about his responsibility in the matter of black-listing of suspension of dealings with the firms mentioned in the 50th Report;

(b) Whether it is a fact that the PAC had not received any request from the said Minister that he should be heard till after the report had been finalised by the PAC:

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Minister came to know somehow—I do not wish to make any charge against anybody—of the PAC's final report about ministerial responsibility in the matter of blacklisting and that it was only after that that a request came from him that he be heard;

[श्री मधु लिमये]

(d) that the hearing given him by the PAC was most unusual and certainly not on its own initiative; and

(ई) में से मैं जरा बदलूंगा क्योंकि ओपिनियन वाला, राय वाला हिस्सा कुछ काट देता हूं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं

(e) whether this extraordinary request of Mr. Subramaniam together with Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri's deplorable traversing of the P.A.C. findings contrary to the well-settled principles and established practice of the House do not constitute a most undesirable form of pressure on the P.A.C. and, therefore, a serious contempt of the P.A.C. and Parliament?

यह बदलता हूं इस वास्ते कि आप कहेंगे कि इस में आप राय मांग रहे हैं । मैं कहूंगा कि क्या इस तरह का कोई दबाव किसी भी ओर से, किसी भी क्वार्टर से इनके ऊपर आया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब के लिये तैयार हैं आप ?

श्री मधु लिमये : समय ले सकते हैं ।

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): If you wish me, yes. I received a copy of this letter yesterday evening. I can give the answer straightaway.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants time to reply, I can give; he can reply on Monday. If he can reply straightaway, that is all right.

Shri Morarkar: The answer to (a) and (b) are contained in the report that I have placed on the Table just now. So far as (c) is concerned, whether it is a fact that the Minister came to know somehow, etc. I do not know how the Minister came to now and what were the sources of information but it is quite true that the Minister made a request for appearing before the PAC and that request was received late, in the sense that it was received after the PAC had finalised its report.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): What was the date?

Shri Morarka: I do not remember; I think it was 26th of July, subject to correction. So far as (d) is concerned, the hearing given by the PAC was unusual in the sense that no Minister had ever appeared before the PAC as the PAC rules do not permit calling for ministers. This being a very unusual type of case and the remarks of the PAC in its report concerned the Minister and he had made a grievance before the House that he did not have a chance of being heard by the PAC, we considered in fairness to him, even though the request was received late, since the report had not been submitted to the House, there was no harm in hearing him. Accordingly, the scheme of our report has been that chapter I deals with the report previously adopted before we heard the Minister and chapter II deals exclusively with what we heard from the Minister and the findings we gave after hearing him. When they read our report, the House would be quite clear as to what was our finding before we heard the Minister and what is our finding after we heard him.

So far as (e) is concerned, I am sorry that the hon. Member Mr. Limaye is under the impression that the PAC could pressurised by anybody.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मेरा नहीं है ! मैंने यह पूछा है कि क्या इस तरह के कोई दबाव आप के ऊपर आया था ? मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि आप दबाव में काम कर रहे हैं

Shri Morarka: I wish to give an assurance to this House and particularly to the hon. Member Mr. Limaye that there has been no pressure exercised on our Committee and if anybody ever attempts I can assure him that this Committee or indeed any Committee of this House is not likely to succumb to any pressure

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I ask just one point? It worries me also. Till now one of the special points which we have underlined is that the Minister is neither a Member of any Committee or as soon as he is appointed, he immediately resigns. Never in the history of at least these three Parliaments, any minister has ever been asked to appear either before the EC or the PAC. They never ask for it and it has never been granted. In order to overcome this charge that the PAC or the Estimates Committee have not heard the Minister or the ministerial side, we undergo a lot of writing work. We send our questions; they write back to us; we consider them and again we write back to them until the Committee is completely convinced after hearing all sides in writing and only then we take our decisions. The reason why we have always adopted this procedure of not asking any Minister to appear before the Committee or make him part of the Committee is that we wanted this Committee to be completely immunised from the direct influence of the Minister and his Ministry except asking for his Ministry to be able to plead through its officers, before the Committee. He himself can reply in writing. But I think it is not the right procedure to ask any Minister to appear before the Committee. I hope that in future this will never again be done.

Shri Morarka: There is a misunderstanding which I want to clear. The Committee has never asked the Minister to appear; the Committee did not call for the Minister. It was done at the Minister's request. The Minister wrote a letter and requested that he may be allowed to make certain clarifications about the matter that concerned him personally. Because the Committee is a Committee of the House, and the House has elected this Committee, and because this matter concerned the Minister personally, the Committee agreed to hear him.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आप ने मुझे यह प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया। मैं श्री मुरारका साहब को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने भी साफ़ और स्पष्ट शब्दों में इस का उत्तर दिया। इस के लिए हम को पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी और उस के चेयरमैन पर जरूर फ़ख्र होता है चूंकि अब स्थिति बिल्कुल साफ़ हो गई है, इसलिए मैंने श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम के खिलाफ जो विशेषाधिकार-हनन का प्रस्ताव दिया है, क्या आप मुझे उस को पढ़ने की अनुमति देंगे? भाषण नहीं करूंगा। वित्त मंत्री के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव है, आप उसी के साथ इस बारे में भी निर्णय दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के बारे में बाद में देखा जायेगा। आप ने सवाल करने की इजाजत मांगी थी, जो कि मैं ने दे दी है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उस के लिए मैं धन्यवाद और बधाई देता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का जवाब आ गया है। अब और कुछ नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मैं सोमवार को उस को उठाऊंगा।

14.13 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 8th August, 1966, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of a Resolution to be moved by the Minister of Commerce relating to export duties;

(2) Further discussion of the economic situation;

(3) Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Bill, 1966, to be taken up on Wednesday, the 10th August, immediately after disposal of Questions.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

(4) Consideration of any item of legislative business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(5) Consideration and passing of—
The Criminal Law Amendment (Amendment) Bill, 1966.
The Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1966.

(6) Discussion on the statement on recent railway accidents, laid on the Table of the House on the 25th July, 1966, on a motion to be moved by Dr. L. M. Singhvi and others on Friday, the 12th August, 1966, after disposal of questions.

Mr. Speaker: I think we should not put any more questions. Already, it is time. I would request the House to sit for some extra time. Only, points should be asked for.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Yes; only points; I agreed entirely. Mr. Speaker, you have rightly said earlier that already two weeks have elapsed and we have done not much listed business so far. May I remind the Minister about the half-discussed, part-discussed motion on the first annual report of the Central Vigilance Commission? It was discussed not in the last session but in November-December last, and it was passed over during the last session. I may also emphasise the matter by saying that the Central Vigilance Commission's chairman himself made a speech recently in Madras which has been banner-headlined in a Nagpur paper thus: "Corruption among Ministers thwarts vigilance." Therefore, his report has assumed an added importance. It has to be fully discussed in the House.

My second point is this. Last session, the Demands for certain Ministries were guillotined, and I made a request then that time should be found during this session so that they could be discussed. I do not know whether they will be able to find some time to discuss the Demands of those Ministeries.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): I refer to the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions) Bill which was introduced in the House. There was an assurance in the Consultative Labour Committee in 1964 itself that this Bill will be passed into law in one of the sessions in 1964 itself. Now, there is no reference to it. I am afraid that it will not come during this session at all, in which case it will be put off again to the next Parliament. I would like to have an assurance that it will be definitely passed in this Parliament.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बीजनौर) : प्राईवेट मेम्बरों के संकल्पों और विधेयकों पर विचार करने वाली कमेटी ने सब से पहली प्राथमिकता जिस प्रस्ताव को दी है, वह रक्षा मंत्री के इस वक्तव्य के बारे में जिस में बताया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं पर पाकिस्तान की सेनाओं का संग्रह बराबर तेजी से होता चला जा रहा है । आप ने भी पिछले अधिवेशन में स्वीकार किया था कि इस स्थिति पर विचार होना चाहिए और इसी आधार पर उस को प्राथमिकता मिली । लेकिन संसद-कार्य मंत्री ने रेलवे एक्सिडेंट्स को तो प्राथमिकता दे दी, किन्तु कमेटी ने जिस प्रस्ताव को प्राथमिकता दी है, उसके सम्बन्ध में विचार तक नहीं किया ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government through you that a motion on the report of the Monpolies Inquiry Commission was tabled in the last session and another motion was tabled this session. I would like to know whether this motion is likely to be discussed in this session.

Another discussion had been tabled in the form of a No-Day-Yet-Named Motion regarding the growing discontent among the Central Government employees on the terms of reference of the DA Commission under the chairmanship of Gajendragadkar. 22 lakh Central Government employees are going to boycott this Commission. So, I would like to have this

discussion also to take place, or at least the Finance Minister should make a statement.

My third point is....

Mr. Speaker: Not all point for one week.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some thing is going to happen next week. That is why I want some statement to be made. My third point is, I would like either some discussion to take place on gold control or the Finance Minister should make a statement, because on the 9th August, in front of Parliament House, the General Secretary o A'l-India Swarankar Sangh is going to start a fast into death, and that will create a serious situation throughout the country.

My fourth point is this. From the statement of the hon. Minister, it appears that the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1966 is most probably not coming up next week, at least whatever of it is left over. There is already a motion before this House tabled by my learned friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee and many of us. It asks the House to call for the opinion of the Supreme Court. What I want is, let them postpone the Bill and have a discussion with the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Madhu Limaya:

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a controversial Bill, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That motion is already on the Order Paper.

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं । बिहार में 9 अगस्त को "बिहार बन्द" की हड़ताल होने जा रही है । उस को ले कर इस आशय के वक्तव्य छपे हैं कि सख्ती से काम लिया जाये और गोली भी चलेगी । यह मुख्य मंत्री का वक्तव्य है । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अगले सप्ताह, 9 अगस्त, से पहले, इस बारे में गृह मंत्री कोई वक्तव्य देंगे ? प्रधान मंत्री ने कल के भाषण में हिमाचार के बारे में कहा । उस वक्त यह नहीं कहा गया कि यह मामला राज्य के अधीन है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उस के बारे में अगले सप्ताह कोई वक्तव्य आए ।

कार्य सूची के चौथे आइटम में कहा गया है कि श्री चागला भारत के क्षेत्रफल के बारे में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखेंगे । इस बारे में अभी तुरन्त एक प्रस्ताव दिया गया है । आप को याद होगा कि पिछले सत्र में आपने कहा था कि अगले सत्र के लिए दो विषयों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी : एक तो पंजाब के हरियाणा और पंजाबी सूबे में विभाजन सम्बन्धी विधेयक को और दूसरे भारत के क्षेत्रफल सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव को । अब चूंकि मंत्री महोदय का विवरण आ गया है, इस लिए आप से मेरी दरखवास्त है कि अगले सप्ताह इस को ले लिया जाये ।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव (नांदेड) : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर आधा डिस्कशन हो चुका है, इसलिए उस को पूरा किया जाये ।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : श्रीमन्, इस सैशन के पन्द्रह दिन बीत चुके हैं और इस अवधि में जो काम हुआ है, वह हमारे सामने है । जो इतनी तरह के क्वेस्चन्ज किये गए हैं, मैं इस वक्त उन का कोई जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूं । इस सप्ताह के काम की सूची मैं ने हाउस के सामने रख दी है । मैं इन सब बातों पर विचार करूंगा और ये बातें जिस जिस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं, उन से पूछूंगा । मिसलेनियस वर्क करने के बाद हम साढ़े तीन घंटे रोज काम कर रहे हैं । जैसा कि मैंने आप से अर्ज किया था, बाई एंड लार्ज लोगों का खयाल यह है कि इस सैशन को बढ़ाना

[श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह]

नहीं चाहिए । 5 बजे के बाद हम न बैठें और साढ़े तीन घंटे रोज काम करें और जितने विषय हैं, उन सब पर हम बहस भी करें : मैं मैजीशन नहीं हूं कि मैं इन सब कामों को कर सकूं । लेकिन जो भी सम्भव होगा इन सब बातों पर गौर कर के सेशन के भीतर में किया जायेगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि मिनिस्ट्रीज से बात कर के फिर रिलाई देंगे ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only requested the Minister through you that the Minister should make statement on Gold Control and on the DA Commission. My experience is these things are not seriously noted.

Mr. Speaker: He said he will consult the concerned Ministers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know he is not a magician, but he is the Hanuman of the Congress Party . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have to tell hon. members that it pains me very much to look at the clock. It is 2.20 and no business has been transacted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Business on the Order Paper has been transacted, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Some business of the Government also has to be transacted. If Members agree to sit one hour extra today, then we can take up Private Members' Business at 3.30.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Do I take it that the Private Members Business will be taken up at 3.30?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

14.21 hrs.

TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR (REPEAL) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I introduce‡ the Bill.

14.22 hrs.

ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

14.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Advocates Act, 1961, (hereinafter referred as the Act), is an Act

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 5.8.66.

‡Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

to amend and consolidate the law relating to legal practitioners and to provide for the constitution of State Bar Councils and an All-India Bar Council. After the commencement of sections 3 and 54 of the Act on the 16th August, 1961, the several State Bar Councils were constituted on various dates.

Under section 54 of the Act the term of office of the elected members of the State Bar Councils constituted for the first time was two years from the date of the first meeting of the Council. In the case of the Punjab Bar Council and a few other Bar Councils, though the term of office of such elected members had expired, they were not in a position to hold the elections to fill in the vacancies before the expiration of the term as they had not completed the preliminary work like preparation of the rolls of advocates in due time and before the expiry of the term. The result was that the Bar Councils were not in a position to exercise the functions assigned to them under the Act including the admission and enrolment of advocates. This created an anomalous position. With a view to getting over the same the Central Government by the Advocates (Removel of Difficultics) No. 2 Order, 1963, issued under section 59 of the Act, provided for the continuance of the term of office of the elected members of the State Bar Councils consititituted for the first time until their re-constitution in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Subsequently, by the Advocates (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Act No.21 of 1964) provisions of the abovementioned Order were incorporated in section 54 of the Act with retrospective effect by inserting a proviso to that section. The first State Bar Council to be re-constituted was that of Madras; it was re-constituted on 4.11.1963. Since then the various other State Bar Councils have been re-constituted. The term of office of the elected members of the re-constituted Bar Councils is provided for in section 8 of the Act. This section fixes the term of office of the elected members as six years. It also enjoins that as nearly as possible, one-third of the members first elected shall retire on the expiry of every second year and the vacancies so caused shall be filled in by the election of new members. It has since been ascertained that the aforesaid period of two years has already expired in the case of the State Bar Council in Madras, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Gujarat. In the case of West Bengal, Punjab, Bihar and other places, this period is due to expire shortly. Regarding Kerala, exact information is not available.

Meanwhile, representations were received from the Bar Council of India and some State Bar Councils that the provisions of section 8 of the Act for retirement of one-third of the elected members at the end of every second year and for the biennial elections to fill the vacancies caused by such retirement were likely to involve considerable expenditure besides adding to the work of the Bar Council and that it would be advantageous if a uniform term of four years was fixed for all the elected members of the State Bar Councils. However, ultimately it was agreed that the provision for amendment of section 8 could be made to have the retirement of one-half of the elected members every third year instead of the retirement of one-third every second year as at present and accordingly clause 4 of the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1965 sought to amend section 8 of the Act with retrospective affect so that persons due to retire at the end of the second year were permitted to continue for one more year.

There was also another aspect having a bearing on the issue raised and that related to Bar Councils in respect of which the two-year period had already expired. The possibility of such Bar Councils holding elections to fill in the vacancies before the passing of the Advocates (Amendment)

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

Bill, 1965 could not then be ruled out. To cover such contingencies, sub-clause (b) of clause 4 was included in the said Bill. However, though the Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha in the last session, it could not be passed by the Lok Sabha for want of time.

In anticipation of the enactment of the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1965, some of the State Bar Councils did not take the necessary steps for the holding of elections. In respect of the Madras State Bar Council, the date of retirement of one-third of the members was the 20th November, 1965 and all necessary steps for holding fresh elections were taken in the State. At this juncture, Shri Sekkizhar, an Advocate of the Madras High Court, filed a writ petition in the said High Court, wherein the impugned *inter alia* the election rules framed by the Madras Bar Council as being *ultra vires* and unreasonable and prayed for the issue of a writ or direction forbidding the Bar Council from conducting the elections to the Bar Council. The High Court granted an interim stay of the holding of the elections till the main petition was disposed of. Subsequently, the High Court, by its judgment dated 6th January, 1966, dismissed the said petition holding that the impugned rules were reasonable and valid. It also directed the State Bar Council to hold the elections on the 25th March, 1966.

In the meantime, the Advocates (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 1966, was made by the Central Government on 10th January, 1966 under section 59 of the Act in order to overcome certain difficulties which had arisen on account of the fact that some of the State Bar Councils had not taken the necessary action under the Bar Council Rules for holding the elections to fill in the vacancies on the expiration of the second year of the term of office of the elected members of the reconstituted Bar Councils under Section 8 of the Act. This was in view of the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1965, wherein as observed above it was proposed to extend the period of retirement of members from two to three years with retrospective effect and also to enable the State Bar Councils to carry on the functions under the Act, pending the passage of the Amendment Bill. In view of the aforesaid Order, the Secretary, Madras Bar Council, moved the High Court for further directions regarding holding of elections on the 25th March, 1966. In the meantime, Shri G. Vasantha Pai, another advocate of the Madras High Court who was one of the respondents in the main writ petition, filed a civil miscellaneous petition wherin he challenged *inter alia* the *vires* of the aforesaid Removal of Difficulties Order, and the said petition was opposed by the State Bar Council and by the Government of India. The High Court, by its judgment dated the 8th April, 1966, held that the aforesaid Order dated the 10th January, 1966 was *ultra vires* of the powers of the Central Government under section 59 of the Act on the ground that the powers under that section could be invoked only for the purposes of removing difficulties arising in giving effect to the provisions of the Act and not difficulties arising *aliunde*, i.e., otherwise, and that the difficulty sought to be removed was not one in the working of the Act. A direction was also given by the High Court to hold the election on 8th July, 1966. Following the decision of the Madras High Court, a writ petition for a similar relief has been filed in the Ciruit Bench of the Punjab High Court at Delhi.

The situation created by the decision of the Madras High Court declaring the Removal of Difficulties Order issued on 10th January, 1966 as *ultra vires* and by the non-passage of the amending Bill now pending in the Lok Sabha, unless remedied immediately, would have given rise to various difficulties and complications in relation to functioning of the State Bar Councils.

To remedy the situation, the promulgation of an Ordinance by the President was considered necessary. After a careful consideration of the

matter it was felt that the provisions of section 8 of the Act providing for the retirement of members by rotation did not serve any really useful purpose and should be replaced by a simple provision laying a uniform term of four years for all the elected members of a State Bar Council. The Advocates Act Review Committee appointed by the Law Minister to review the working of the Act favoured this view and the Attorney-General of India who is the Chairman of the Bar Council of India also approved the same. The Advocates (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 was accordingly promulgated on the 14th June, 1966.

The Ordinance is to be replaced by an Act within six weeks from the beginning of the present session of Parliament *vide* Article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution of India.

The new section 8 is a simple and straight-forward one providing for a uniform term of four years for all the elected members of the State Bar Councils. As some of the members had already retired under the existing provisions of section 8 and as the new section 8 is given retrospective effect, provision has also been made to enable the members who have retired to continue to hold office for a period of four years from the date of their election and to validate the acts and proceedings of a State Bar Council or any Committee thereof in which such members might have taken part after their retirement.

Clause 4 of the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1966 makes provision for these matters.

As hon. Members know, very little action can be taken either in the matter of enrolment or disciplinary action unless there is a Bar Council functioning, and it is to meet this stalemate, this impasse, that we had to promulgate an Ordinance. Some hon. Members were asking me, and I would like to assure them that Review Committee has held three meetings. Practically their work is over. They may hold one or two meetings more before submitting their report. It may be comprehensive....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Has Government time been extended up to 3.30?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): But there should be quorum in the House when such an important Bill is going on.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, this is merely a Bill....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may resume his seat. Quorum has been challenged. The Bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. The hon. Minister may continue.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So, Sir, this Bill really will be replacing the Ordinance. I have already stated what appeared in the Bill that was passed by Rajya Sabha.

Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Two hours have been allotted for this Bill.

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have in my time read, during the two years that I have been here, quite a few really unintelligible, Bills, but this one beats them all. Although the Bill itself is intelligible, the purposes, the reasons and the circumstances which led to it disclose such an astonishing state of affairs that the best description of the situation, which is attempted to be remedied by this Bill, would be that these legal gentlemen from all over India are probably the greatest experts in making confusion worse confounded. The main provisions of the principal Act, which seem to have given rise to the peculiar situation that the Minister has referred to, are so

[Shri N. Dandeker]

simple that I am surprised that they could have led to the sort of situation which he seeks to remedy. Section 8 of the principal Act, the Advocates Act, 1961 says quite simply:

> "The term of office of the elected members of a State Bar Council shall be six years, but as nearly as possible one-third of the members first elected to each such Council (reconstituted on the....) shall retire on the expiration of every second year in the prescribed manner, and the vacancies so caused shall be filled by the election of new mambers in the prescribed manner,"

Then, among the powers to make rules there is a clause that the Central Government or the Bar Council may prescribe the manner in which the order of retirement by rotation of members of the State Bar Council shall be determined.

Sir, until I read the Objects and Reasons of this Bill I was one of those simple people who had considerable respect for the legal fraternity and I could not imagine, until I saw this, that they could not give effect to a simple thing like this, that the elections shall be once in six years, that one-third of members shall retire once in two years and there will be fresh elections once in two years to replace these gentlemen who are supposed to retire. What seems to have happened is that they completely forgot about it and some gentlemen did not retire, others who did retire apparently thought that they ought not or should not have retired, and there was complete confusion all over the place in many States; which confusion was sought to be corrected by all kinds of attempted amendments including, finally, an utterly illegal order by the Government called "The Advocates (Removal of difficulties) Order, which should really have been called "Advocates (Removal of) Order"—the whole lot of them. These, Sir, are the gentlemen who are supposed to be not merely attempting to interpret the law for us, but to advise the ordinary persons as to the manner of carrying out the legal provisions of the various Acts. They, Sir,—God help us—are the fraternity from among whom the so-called gentlemen qualified to become Judges of the High Court eventually become Judges of the High Court and later on, in due course, Judges of the Supreme Court. I will not, at this stage, go into this, but I do ask the Minister what are these things happening in the country about the Law Council, the Bar Council, the All-India Bar Council and all that kind of claptrap, the whole lot of claptrap that is there today which constituted the framework within which the legal fraternity is supposed to be organised. It is they who are supposed to be enrolling advocates, it is they who are supposed to be laying down, after a young man has acquired a Low Degree, the kind of training that is necessary and the period of training that is necessary, it is they who are to decide the kind of persons qualified to train a young advocate and so on. Are these people really competent to do all this? I would say the Minister has by implication given the answer that they are utterly incompetent. I, therefore, ask the Minister, why is he tinkering with this kind of thing? Why does he not consider a real, thorough, total overhaul of this organisation, of this whole concept of Bar Council, Bar Councils of various States, then the All-India Bar Council, everyone laying down all sorts of requirements, all sorts of minimum training periods and so on, creating a complete jungle in which they themselves are unable to tread? I ask myself, is it not time that the leading members of the legal profession and the Ministry of Law came to the conclusion that these gentlemen are really incompetent, disorganised as they are in so many numerous bodies, to run their own affairs and that it is, perhaps, time to constitute one All-India Bar Council with, perhaps, zonal councils subordinate that kind of a body? This is not some new kind of structure that

I am suggesting only for the Bar Council. I know something of the origin and the working, for instance, of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. There is an all-India body called the Institute of Chartered Accountants, which has a Council, which has a statutory structure, and then there are, for purposes of convenience, certain administrative or regional councils along with it, and the whole set up has actually worked and is working perfectly well. It has resulted in organising the profession of chartered accountants of exceedingly high standards, both of training, minimum educational requirements at the start, examinations both during the period of training and at the end of the period of training and a whole set of rules and standards and prerequisites which, over the last hardly twenty years has ensured for this country a very high standard of professional competence and a high standard of professional ethics, which is just as important as technical professional competence in the field of accountancy. So, I would really suggest that this sort of radical reform might have to be undertaken in the present case. I suppose it is this business of these gentlemen not knowing how to conduct elections that creates the extraordinary proposition that persons who have retired shall be deemed not to have retired. I do not know what happens to anyone of those who is dead between the date of retirement and the date of the passing of the Bill. I suppose such gentleman who may have already been cremated or buried has to be pushed up from the gravestone and be deemed not to have retired from the Bar Council. I suppose all this has got to be done by law because these gentlemen do not know how to run the business of conducting elections.

I think the Law Ministry must consider the whole thing over again, in terms of competence and in terms of an Act to lay down uniform standards of professional competence, professional ethics, training, matters of disciplinary action and so on and so forth so that there may be one professional body regulating the whole thing. Otherwise, this kind of thing will continue and will, in fact, bring the legal profession into contempt and make them a laughing stock in the eyes of the people. It has brought these people into contempt in my eyes that they could not run this business of one-third of the people retiring every two years to be re-elected every two years. Frankly speaking, they have gone down greatly in my estimation. I begin to wonder what makes them qualified to be High Court judges, for instance. In fact, another Bill is soon to come before the House, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, under which a Tribunal will have to be constituted, and one of the members of the Tribunal shall be a member of the High Court and two members shall be persons of this kind, qualified to become a High Court Judge. These gentlemen, with a certain number of years at the bar, a certain standing at the bar, they do not know how to conduct their own elections, they are qualified to become Judges of the High Court and, God help us, they will be sitting in judgment over the people as members of that Tribunal. And if I am suspected or alleged to have created a serious situation and thereby committed an offence under that Act, these will be the gentlemen who will look into the question whether Government have rightly decided to put me behind the bars.

Therefore, Sir, while I suppose this sort of Bill has to be passed in order to save these gentlemen who have retired from having retired, those who have been elected from being diselected; of course, by this sort of *force majeure* this Bill has to go through. But I suggest the Minister had better make a thorough job of it and have complete overhaul of the whole structure.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : विधि मंत्री की ओर से जो अधिवक्ता संशोधन विधेयक यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। यह विधेयक बहुत ही सरल है सुगम है और सस्ता भी है। इस देश के अन्तर्गत अखिल भारतीय बार कौंसिल भी है और प्रदेश बार कौंसिल भी। यह आवश्यक बात है कि इस के अन्तर्गत कोई कानूनी पेचीदगी न हो बल्कि ऐसा हो जिस से सुन्दर तरीके से साधारण तरीके से बगैर बहुत खर्च किए हुए लोग निर्वाचित हो जायें क्योंकि यह संस्था भारतवर्ष में बहुत ही पढ़े लिखे कानूनदां और पेचीदगियों को जानने वाले लोगों की संस्था है और इस संस्था के माध्यम से कानून के अन्तर्गत देश के अन्दर जो कानून है उस में बहुत सुन्दर ढंग से काम हो सकता है। जज महोदयों को भी इस से फायदा हो सकता है और जो जनता है उस को भी काफी फायदा हो सकता है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि यह ऐसा विधेयक है जिस को हम स्वीकार तो अवश्य कर लें। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय एक ऐसा विस्तृत विधेयक भी लायें जिस में जो अखिल भारतीय बार एसोसियेशन है उस में और प्रदेश बार कौंसिलों में बहुत अन्तर न हो बल्कि यह हो कि अधिवक्ता लोग सरलता से उस के सदस्य हो सकें और काम को अच्छी तरह से चला सकें।

जो संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है उस में और पुराने एक्ट के खंड 8 में थोड़ा सा अन्तर है। पहले यह था कि 6 वर्ष के लिए निर्वाचन होंगे और एक तिहाई सदस्य हर दो वर्ष के बाद हट जायेंगे। अब यह कर दिया गया है कि वह चार वर्ष के लिए चुन लिये जायेंगे। पहले जो पेचीदगी थी और बहुत खर्च होता था उस को हटा कर हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने चार वर्ष कर दिया है। इस के करने का कारण था। मद्रास हाई कोर्ट ने कुछ ऐसा फैसला किया था कि जो केन्द्रीय बार कौंसिल है उस को मान्यता के तरीके को रद्द कर दिया था। इस लिए भी इस की आवश्यकता थी ताकि आसानी से और सरलता से काम किया जाये। फिर जो राष्ट्रपति का अध्यादेश था उस की तरमीम भी करनी थी। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय ने जो संशोधन विधेयक रक्खा है छः वर्ष के बजाय चार वर्ष करने का उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have got to defend my profession and fellow members of the great Bar of India from the attack levelled by Shri Dandeker. Most of them were unfair. It all started from a misapprehension of the real situation. I want to point out that I had the privilege of being a member of the first Bar Council constituted in India, I think forty years back, in 1926. The Bar Councils Act was passed and, thereafter, in my High Court, the Calcutta High Court, the first Bar Council was constituted. There was some difficulty. The Advocate-General of Bengal was the then *ex officio* Chairman of the Bar Council. Sir George Rachui, the Chief Justice, nominated two High Court Judges to be members of the Bar Council. They refused to serve on the Council because they said it was derogatory for a High Court Judge to serve under the chairmanship of an Advocate-General. Of course, that Advocate-General was one of the greatest lawyers that India has produced and he, later on, became the Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, Sir N. N. Sircar. Although Sir N. N. Sircar was a distinguished lawyer, since these two judges refused to serve under his chairmanship in the Bar Council, although I was a very junior member of the Bar then, I was nominated by the Chief Justice to serve in the place of one of the two judges.

We have been struggling very hard indeed for building up a uniform bar. You know, Sir, there were difficulties because there were different traditions. The English Bar had certain privileges because of a historical

accident. We wanted to level them down and to have one bar. There were pleaders, *muktiars*, barristers and so on and it was a very difficult job to level them down and to build up one uniform centralised profession under one agency.

I will now explain what has happened. The Government of India appointed a very important Commission, and that was presided over by one of the great Judges of India, Juctice S. R. Das, who later became the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. The S. R. Das Committee made certain recommendations. On that basis, the Advocates Bill was drafted, it was made into an Act and it has been functioning.

Now what has the Minister done or is doing? He has done nothing improper and there is no question of thorough incompetence, as Shri Dandeker points out, on the part of the profession. He will be amazed to know that the UP Bar Council represented to the Bar Council of India that if you insist on biennial elections, it will cost them Rs. 17,000 at every election. What can the Bar Council of India do? The Andhra Pradesh Bar Council made a representation that "if you compel us to hold these biennial elections, one-third retiring every second year, it would cost us Rs. 15,000". In that way, they all expressed their difficulties. So, it is not a question of the lawyers not being able to hold the elections. Shri Dandeker said that these people are so incompetent that they do not know even how to hold an election. It is not so. There are 1,25,000 lawyers today in India and they have all been brought under one agency, under one system, under one unified mechanism which has itself been a very difficult job.

Now, take for instance one fact. The Attorney-General was appearing before the Select Committee the other day and he was telling us frankly that this Bar Council Act wants one common roll for the whole of India showing the gradations and the seniority. How is it possible for 1,25,000 people to be placed on one roll and the seniority to be properly assessed, specially when they come from different High Courts and different places? Therefore, the Attorney-General was pleading before us that there should be regional rolls and they should be accepted as a roll for the whole of India.

These difficulties crop up. What is being said is that they said that for heaven's sake do not make this rule of six years' tenure and one-third going out every second year. We have to spend Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 17,000 on the election and another Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 17,000 after two years and another Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 17,000 after another two years. It is a colossal thing. As a matter of fact, if you insist on triennial or biennial elections, you will have to raise the fees to be imposed upon advocates. The fees are heavy even now but if you want to have that, you will have to say, "Pay Rs. 5,000 or something like that as admission fee and some periodical recurring fee". Shri Dandeker, therefore, did not realise the situation.

There is no demonstration of incompetence, inability or incapacity to run the professional house which we are trying to build up. These difficulties do arise. After all, We are a poor country. You know, junior members of the Bar have got a very hard time and if you impose a very heavy fee and admission fee, stamp fee and all that, it will be very difficult for them. Therefore they rightly pleaded before the Bar Council of India to eleminate these biennial elections. They want elections at the end of four years or so.

What does section 8 say? Section 8 provides:—

> "The term of office of the elected members of a State Bar Council shall be six years, but as nearly as possible one-third of the members first elected to each such Council.... shall retire on

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

the expiration of every second year in the prescribed manner, and the vacancies so caused shall be filled by the election of new members in the prescribed manner.

The Bar Council Secretary came to us. I had discussions with him. He says that all the State Bar Councils want this thing to be deleted and there should be a term of four years just like the Lok Sabha—one election based on adult suffrage. He said, "Make it like that; do not make it like the elections for the Council of States or Rajya Sabha—a period of six years, one-third retiring every two years and biennial elections."

Therefore, in the interest of the State Bar Councils and in the interest of the profession itself the Minister has come forward with this Bill. They stopped the elections also in anticipation of the proper provision being made. It could not be made; therefore, they had something like an Ordinance, but the Ordinance was practically struck down by the Madras High Court. I am not going to criticize the Judges. You may criticize the judgements. Some judges deliver right judgements; some deliver wrong judgements. Yesterday I was listening to a great speech by Mr. Justice Stewart of the American Supreme Court, who has come here. He is a brilliant judge. He was saying that some of them are very good, some mediocre, some brilliant and sime just carry on. So, you may not like the Madras High Court Judgement; you may criticize it; you may object to it; you may think that it is rather a shocking judgement, but the judgement is there. What has the Minister got to do? The Minister says that in view of this he has got to amend this Act. The Bar Council of India has approved of it; the Attorney-General has approved of it; everybody wants it the State Bar Councils want it. Therefore, he says to put the house in order do not have these biennial elections. At least in UP it will save Rs. 34,000 and you will have only one election costing Rs. 17,000. Assuming that there are 40,000 voters you have got to hold the elections in different places and these elections are a very costly affair. Therefore, they say, "Save us at least Rs. 34,000 " Andhra Pradesh says that; Bengal says that; Bombay says that; every State is saying that. What has the Minister to do? Therefore the Minister is doing a thing which is perfectly straightforward. There is nothing sinister about it. There is nothing as a result of continued hopeless incompetence on the part of the profession. I do not know why Shri Dandeker took up that attitude. I want to dispel that attitude. Every Member should know that this is a straightforward Bill brought in a direct manner in order to meet a peculiar situation created by the joint demand of all the State Bar Councils having regard to our country's position.

We are poor country. It may be that in America it can be done. You know Sir, what happens in the American Bar Council or the American Bar Association. They do amazing things. Their annual meetings are attended by thousands of people. They are bringing out restatement of cases. They are bringing out hundred volumes or more than that every years. We can not afford to do that. Taking the country as it is, taking the demand of the Bar Councils and the profession, specially having regard to the precarious financial position of the junior members of the Bar, the Minister has done this.

You know, Sir, and every lawyer knows that the pecuniary status of the junior members of the Bar is very very difficult nowadays. All the old land tenures and land laws have gone. For instance, in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other States the zamindari litigation, land tenure litigation was the most productive and the most paying litigation. If you have got three big zamindari families behind you, you are assured of an income of Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 per month. Now they are all smashed they are all gone. The

whole mechanism has changed. Now it is mostly either company law or labour law or income-tax or sales tax and so on. Therefore, you have got to switch on to other walks of life. But the old people as also the juniors who have been trained up under the old system are in very great difficulty. They have lost practically the most lucrative practive which they had. The sources have dried up. Therefore they are saying, "Kindly help us; do not impose this on us."

Therefore I am submitting that this Bill should be accepted without any demur, without recording any censure on anybody. It is straightforward. He has come forward at the earliest possible time. It has been accentuated by a judgement which we have got to accept. After all, the High Court judgement is there. I do not know what view the other High Courts would have taken. I think, it is proper that biennial elections should go that there should be a centralised agency at the top for regulating, the whole thing. We also want that there should be a proper method of training up lawyers. It is not an easy job. We are getting representations from the Delhi lawyars that the leaders do not want to take up junior members of the Bar for the purpose; they are treating them more or less as convenient *bazar* circles and so on. They are taken but they are not given the chance. Anybody who has been to England or to the great lawyers there would know how the junior members were treated. I was privileged to be articled to a very big member of the English Bar. The first thing he did was to tell me, "Take this brief and come to such-and-such court; I am arguing this case; come prepared" and we started. That is a good training. But those things do not happen in every part of India.

We are trying to build up the profession but it will take some time to build it up; it will take some time to establish real conventions which will be useful and which will educate the advocates and ipart the necessary training and will equip Bar, particularly in the context of the demands of progressive welfare state. Our whole outlook has changed. In olden times, when we joined the profession, it meant fighting for the *status quo;* fighting for those people who had property and so on. Now the whole system has changed. Now it means fighting for progress, for socio-economic justice. Therefore the whole idea and contour has changed; the machinery has to be changed and we must equip the new lawyers and the new members of the profession to deal with those problems which are very serious problems and which will help India in developing into a proper socialistic welfare state based on political, economic and social justice.

Sir, I support this Bill.

Shri K. K. Verma (Sultanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am also surprised to hear the speech of Shri Dandeker. Although the hon. Minister referred to the aims and objects of the Bill and we have been supplied with a copy of it, I would like to read paragraph 2 of the statement of objects and reasons. It reads:—

> "Representations were received from the Bar Council of India and some State Bar Councils that the provisions of section 8 of the Act for retirement of one-third of the elected members at the end of the every second year and for biennial elections to fill the vacancies caused by such retirement were likely to involve considerable expenditure besides adding to the work of the Bar Councils."

15 hrs.

Here, it has been very clearly given that the main reason why the biennial elections could not be held was the difficulty about the financial resources, about the considerable expenditure being spent on those elections. Now, if the members of the Bar Councils and other responsible persons realise

[Shri K. K. Verma]

this difficulty, that there is a waste of expenditure, that a huge amount is going to be spent on these biennial elections, then, for that reason, Mr. Dandekar says that they cannot run their house, that they cannot manage their affairs and that they are thoroughly incompetent. I fail to understand how this reasoning applies when we see that there is a reasonable attitude, a very competent attitude, on behalf of the members of the Bar Councils, that there should not be a national waste, that there should not be so much expenditure on these biennial elections when an alternative remedy is possible, when we can have a system of changing the members after a reasonable period of time. So, I think, instead of condemning the members of the Bar Council, Mr. Dandekar ought to have praised their sagacity, their competence, their wisdom and their national interest, in what they have pleaded and asked for. I think, the criticism levelled by Mr. Dandeker is wholly unjustified and I would like him to reconsider his position and not to blame the Ministry or the members of the Bar off-hand without any sound reason.

I do realise that this is a belated measure. It ought to have been brought before the House before-hand. But in view of the unanimous consensus of the members of the Bar Councils, several State Bar Councils. and the Advocate General, I think, this measure that has been brought before the House is quite sound but for the fact that—I agree with Mr. Dandeker on the point-clause 4 has not been adequately worded. Clause 4 reads:

> "Where before the commencement of the Advocates (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, any member of a State Bar Council has retired under section 8 of the principal Act, such member shall be deemed never to have retired and shall continue to hold office for a period of four years from the date of publication of the result of his election as a member of the State Bar Council...."

Of course, I admit that there is a lacuna in clause 4 and, as Mr. Dandeker has pointed out, that if the member has died, it applies ho him also. So, an amendment is called for and I would request the hon. Minister to consider this lacuna and either he himself brings forward an amendment or he may please allow us to table an amendment to clause 4.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very simple Bill to meet the needs of the situation. The only thing that is being attempted do in this Bill is to change the method of an election. Instead of biennial election of one-third members as was provided for in the original Act, the proposal is to have an election of the whole body every four years.

As has been explained very clearly and as has been suggested by the members of different Bar Councils, that the members of every State Bar Council are spreadover the whole State and if an election is to be held, notices have to be sent to all the different bar libraries and all the members of the Bar and that costs a good deal of expenditure and to avoid that, to prevent such a waste of money, this procedure has been suggested. I, therefore, feel that there is no reason why there should be any adverse criticism against the Bill or that there should be any difficulty in accepting the provisions that have been placed before the House.

I whole-heartedly support the Bill and I feel that even clause 4 should not present any difficulty. If a person is dead, naturally, his position will be filled up and he shall be deemed never to have retired. His place will be declared vacant on account of his passing away. I do not think that will present any difficulty.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह बिल बहुत-सीधा-सादा है, लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि मेरे मित्र श्री दांडेकर ने इस प्रकार के आरोप और प्रत्यारोप क्यों लगाए हैं कि इस देश में लीगल ल्यूमिनरीज या लीगल ब्रैन्ज का अकाल पड़ गया है। मेरा अन्दाज है कि वह किसी बकील से नाराज हो गए हैं और इसीलिए इस प्रकार के विचार प्रकट कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में वकीलों और लीगल प्रोफैशन का स्टैंडर्ड बहुत ऊंचा है और सब इस बात को मानते भी हैं।

छोटे छोटे स्थानों पर वकीलों और एडवोकेट्स के इलेक्शन के लिए काफी इन्तजाम करना पड़ता है पोलिंग स्टेशन बनाने पड़ते हैं और काफी खर्च करना पड़ता है। इसलिए बाइनियल इलेक्शन्ज के तरीके से बहुत तकलीफ होती थी और उस में खर्च भी बहुत आता था। चूंकि बार कौंसिल बहुत दिनों से इस व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन करने की मांग कर रही थीं, इसलिए यह एमेंडमेंट लाया गया है। इस में केवल यही व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है कि चार साल का पीरियड होना चाहिए बल्कि यह भी है कि बाइनियल रिटायरमेंट नहीं होना चाहिये।

जहां तक "डीम्ड नेवर टु हैव रिटायर्ड" के शब्दों का प्रश्न है श्री दांडेकर ने कहा है कि जो व्यक्ति मर चुका होगा क्या वह ग्रेवस्टोन के नीचे से निकल कर आएगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। अगर कोई व्यक्ति मर गया होगा तो उस के स्थान के लिए इलैक्शन होगा। यह बिल्कुल सीधी सी बात है।

इस प्रसंग का फ़ायदा उठा कर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी को इस बारे में एक काम्प्रेहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में पांच सौ स्टेट्स का इन्टेग्रेशन तो हो गया है, लेकिन अठारह साल बीत जाने पर भी वकीलों का इन्टेग्रेशन नहीं हो पाया है। इस समय उन में जो भिन्न-भिन्न श्रेणियां हैं—वकील, मुख्तार, प्लीडर, एडवोकेट और रेवेन्यु वकील आदि, इन सब को एकत्र करना चाहिए था। इस के अतिरिक्त आप यह भी देखें कि अगर कोई फ़िएट गाड़ी दिल्ली में रजिस्टर्ड है, तो उसी नम्बर-प्लेट के साथ ही वह मध्य प्रदेश या महाराष्ट्र में भी जा सकती है और उस को कोई नई नम्बर-प्लेट लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन अगर कोई फिएट या एम्बैसेडर वकील दिल्ली में एनरोल्ड है, तो वह महाराष्ट्र या मध्य प्रदेश में प्रैक्टिस नहीं कर सकता है। उस को वहां पर अलग एनरोलमेंट कराना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि यह ग़लत तरीका है। अगर कोई एडवोकेट दिल्ली में एनरोल्ड है, तो उस को सब जगह प्रैक्टिस करने की अनुमति होनी चाहिए। आज़ादी के अठारह साल के बाद भी इस भेद-भाव को नहीं मिटाया जा सका है। इस बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि वकील और प्लीडर को एडवोकेट के राइट्स मिले हैं या नहीं। इस बारे में बार कौंसिल ने रेजोल्यूशन पास किये हैं। इस लिए इस बारे में कानून लाया जाना चाहिए।

गोल्डस्मिथ ने कहा है, "लाज ग्राइंड दि पुअर और रिचमैन रूल दि लां।" हिन्दुस्तान में यही स्थिति है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने लाज हैं वह गरीब लोगों के वास्ते बन्द हो गए हैं और श्रीमंत लोग जो हैं वह उसके ऊपर राज्य करते हैं। आदिवासियों की मदद करने के लिए हर एक स्टेट ने कुछ रुपया इस तरह का रखा है लेकिन वह किन वकीलों को दिया जाता है? जो गवर्नमेंट के वकील होते हैं या पुलिस के प्राजीक्युटर होते हैं, यह उनके जो अधिकारी होते हैं एग्जीक्यूटिव के वह उनको देते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि बार कौंसिल को अधिकार होना चाहिए उनके लिए वकील नामिनेट

[श्री बड़े]

करने का । आज न्याय इतना कास्टली हो गया है कि गरीबों के वास्ते न्याय पाना असंभव हो गया है । इसके लिए हर एक स्टेट में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जो गरीब आदमी हैं उनको फ्री लीगल एड मिले । इस प्रकार की संस्था अमेरिका में है, इंग्लैंड में है । अमेरिका में तो बहुत सालों से है । मैं समझता हूं कि चैटर्जी साहब इस बात में मझ से सहमत होंगे कि इस प्रकार की संस्था अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड में है और वहां इसकी व्यवस्था है ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I want to tell my hon. friend that we are amending the Act in order to include legal aid as one of the aims. We have already started legal aid organisations in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta; they are functioning very well.

श्री बड़े : नहीं, वह तो है । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज यह है कि रिच मेन रूल दि ला । बम्बई में ऐसा है लेकिन यह बीमारी तो है गांवों में, बैकवर्ड जगहों में । महाराष्ट्र में, बम्बई में, दिल्ली में तो पैसा है लोगों के पास । इसकी शाखायें तो दूर दूर तक होनी चाहिएं जहां गरीब रहते हैं । आज अठारह साल हो गए, सब जगह लोग पूछ रहे हैं, क्या हो रहा है? पंचायती राज हो गया । पंचायती राज में वकील जा सकते हैं या नहीं ? पंचायती राज में जो अन्धाधुन्ध होता है उसको कोई देखने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । पोलिटिकल पार्टी जायगी नहीं । बार कौंसिल इन्सिस्ट करता नहीं कि जाना चाहिए, तो शासन की तरफ से कोई तो वकील वहां भेजा जाना चाहिए जो कि उनको गाइड करे कि ऐसा नहीं ऐसा होना चाहिए ।

इसी प्रकार से मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आज इनकम टैक्स के लिए अलग वकील, रेवेन्य का अलग वकील, कम्पनीज ला के लिए अलग वकील, तो इसके लिए ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए । इस के लिए कालेज में तो एजूकेशन होती नहीं । कालेजेज में थ्योरी पढ़ने के बाद प्रैक्टिस में जब जाते हैं ऐक्चुअली प्रैक्टिस करने के लिए तो प्रैक्टिस और थ्योरी में बहुत फर्क रहता है । इसलिये इस के लिए लीगल ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए भी कोई संस्था होनी चाहिए । वह भी आज नहीं है । माननीय चटर्जी साहब ने जो कहा कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो रही है, उसके लिए मैं उन को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं ।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वह काम्प्रीहेंसिव ला लाने जा रहे हैं । तो मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें कि लीगल एड गरीब आदमियों को मिले और हमारे जो ऐडवोकेट्स एक जगह के होते हैं वह दूसरी जगह भी जाकर प्रैक्टिस कर सकें । बाकी इस कानून का मैं समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I want to ganj): When the hon. Minister withdrew the Bill which had come from Rajya Sabha and which was pending in the Lok Sabha, he had said:

> "...it is proposed to get the Bill now pending in Parliament withdrawn, to be replaced by a more comprehensive Bill which will include, in addition to some of the amendments now contained in the pending Bill, other amendments to the Advocates Act, 1961."

I had expected that there would be more amendments which would make the Bill a more comprehensive one. Particularly I expected that I would find in those amendments some provision at least to remove what remains of the invidious distinction between the English Bar and the Indian Bar, even now. I also expected some amendments to remove the distinction between the advocates who can plead and act and the advocates who can only plead but

cannot act. I took up this latter question when the Advocates Act was passed in 1961. This distinction exists only in Calcutta and Bombay and in no other High Court. The existence of this distinction between advocates who can both plead and act and the advocates who can only plead but cannot act causes great hardship to the litigating population.

Shri Himatsingka: That distinction is there in the Supreme Court also. Senior advocates can only plead but cannot act.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: That is a distinction in seniority. But the distinction I speak of is a distinction imposed by the type of legal practice which he has to carry on as his own profession. Particularly in Calcutta there is a constant movement going on that this distinction should cease. This movement resulted in the establishment of the Civil Court in Calcutta and the right was given to the City Civil Court to try original cases of value upto Rs. 10,000. In the City Civil Court, this distinction does not exist; that is, in matters of value upto Rs. 10,000 all the advocates can both act and plead. When matters go beyond that value and come to the original side of the Calcutta High Court, this distinction comes in. I would tell the hon. Minister that the public of Calcutta and Bombay would be very grateful if he will succeed in amending the Act in such a way that this distinction is removed.

Coming to the Bill, I find that this Bill has a provision for some retrospective effect. This provision of retrospective effect had to be brought in because the Bill could not be passed in the Lok Sabha. The Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha but could not be passed in the Lok Sabha for want of time. So this Bill is a victim of the waste of time that we find every day in the Lok Sabha. Even today the Speaker had to remark that we had passed 2 O'Clock but no business has been done and, therefore, we should extend the period for government business by one hour more so that some business might be done. Thanks to our friends in the Opposition, the time of the Lok Sabha is wasted every day like this and it will continue to happen that Bills will be passed in the Rajya Sabha but may not be taken up in the Lok Sabha for want of time as was the case in regard to this particular Bill.

It has been pointed out that this Bill amends only Section 8 and consequentially Section 15 and adds only a transitional provision. I am reminded of a Sanskrit saying:

"भवति विद्वत्तर क्रमशो जनः"

A man becomes wiser with the passage of time. How did we arrive at this stage? The Act brought in a council of six, of which one-third was to go out at the end of two years; then the Rajya Sabha thought that one-half of the members should retire after three years; now we are amending the Act so that all the members may go out after four years. This is the progress of wisdom which we have gradually passed through. It is now realised that the system of retirement of members by rotation, apart from being expensive, did not really serve any useful purpose. What stood in the way of having this realisation when the Act was originally passed? Mr. Chatterjee was referring to very expensive elections. The Bill also says that in its objects. The realisation that it is very expensive should have come at the very beginning. What we are doing now should have been done in 1961 when the Act was passed. At least now we are doing it. Let the Bill be accepted now.

I hope the hon. Minister will keep in mind the two requests that I have made: the first is that what remains of this invidious distinction between the English bar and the Indian bar up till now in any High Court should be completely removed; and secondly, the distinction between the ad-

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vocates who can both plead and act and the advocates who can only plead but cannot act should also be removed.

In conclusion, I would like to mention one thing. If the hon. Minister would not take it to heart, I should say that there is one correction in English to be made in the last sentence of the Statement of Objects and Reasons which reads thus:

> "The Bill seeks to merely replace the Ordinance by an Act of Parliament.".

According to English grammar written by Englishmen, which we have learnt, an adverb cannot come in between two parts of an infinitive mood. So, the last sentence should be corrected to:

> "The Bill seeks merely to replace the Ordinance by an Act of Parliament.".

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Nobody in his senses could oppose this Bill which simply seeks to do away with the very expensive practice hitherto followed of compulsory retirement at the expiry of two years of one-third of the Members of a State Bar Council and the holding of fresh elections for filling up the vacancies so caused.

But, availing of this opportunity, I want to raise a larger question, namely the question of the entire legislative process that has hitherto been followed in this country. Since the Minister of Law is here, I am very hopeful that he would take into consideration the observations that I am going to make.

One of the very serious charges that are being levelled against this country today is that we have too many laws and too many amendments of the laws, and too many God-knows-what, and we have come to such a state that even a well-established lawyer does not know where he stands regarding a particular law. Within a period of about sixteen years from the adoption of the Constitution we have reached the stage of the twentieth amendment to the Constitution. I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister that in future instead of going in for this kind of piece-meal amendment and piece-meal legislation, he should see to it that for every law, a particular time-limit is set, right in advance during which suggestions for possible amendments or rectifications could be called for and invited, and all those suggestions and corrections could be given effect to at one stage through one comprehensive amending Bill. This is the practice which is being followed in several countries.

For instance, France has adopted a practice whereby every new Act will have a proviso or a clause wherein it will be clearly stated that during a period of five years or ten years, no amendment shall be made to this law or to that law, and whatever suggestions are made by the public or by the interests concerned or the concerned people would be given effect to by Government at one stage and at one time at the expiry of the time-limit which has been laid down at the time of the enactment of the particular law.

But in our country it is very unfortunate that every year we are passing so many laws. For instance, at the time of the budget every year, when a new Finance Bill is introduced, so many amendments are made to several taxation laws, particularly, the income-tax laws. Nobody knows how the income-tax laws stand today. A lawyer may be conversant with how the law stood last year, but he will not be in a position to advise either his client or himself as to what the exact position is on this very day, because the previous Finance Bill may have introduced some amendments and made some altera-

tions and modifications in the Income-tax Act in such a manner that his understanding of the law as it was last year may not hold good this year.

Besides this, there is very little that can be said about this Bill which only aims at simplification of the procedure and the establishment of a uniform four-year term for all the members of the State Bar Councils.

Once again, I am hoping that the hon. Minister will take into consideration the observation which I have made regarding the larger question of law-making.

Shri K. L. More (Hatakanangle): I rise to welcome this Bill. This measure is very simple and straightforward, and as has been explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it merely seeks to lay down a uniform term of four years for all the elected members of the State Bar Councils. This view has been accepted by the Review Committee appointed by the Minister and also the Attorney-General of India who is the chairman of the Bar Council of India. I am also of this view, and, therefore, I would submit that this measure is a welcome one and should be accepted.

As has been observed by my hon. friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee, the object of the Bill is very simple; it just seeks to remove the difficulty in the working of the Advocates Act. The hon. Minister has already accepted the view that a more comprehensive Bill is necessary, and I hope that he will bring forward a more comprehensive Bill in the very near future.

I do not like the ungenerous observations made by Shri N. Dandekar. He should have just thought over the matter, because the system of rotation is really very cumbrous and very expensive. The Bar Council and also the Bar have recommended the system that has been proposed in this Bill and it is welcome that a uniform period of four years should be prescribed for the term of the elected members. I welcome this measure.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): When I listened to the speech of my hon. friend Shri N. Dandekar, I was reminded of the jesting Pilate, who is mentioned in the Bible. The jesting Pilate asked 'What is truth?' and would not stay for the answer. My hon. friend made a speech and did not stay for the reply that he might get to the point that he had made. It is rather unfortunate. The points that he made are not in conformity with the spirit of the times or in accordance with the requirements of legal practices these days or in keeping with the manifold functions of justice which a welfare State has to perform. I think a reference was made to that by my hon. friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

Of course, many things have been said. I also say that legal education should be made as comprehensive as possible. So far, people have only been dealing with criminal and civil laws. But there are so many other types of laws which are coming into being. For instance, there is one kind of law which is not very much in evidence in this country and that is international law. I would like to know how many of my countrymen will be able to go before the World Court at the Hague and plead our cause. There are not many of them. When we were fighting the Portuguese in the World Court at the Hague I think we had to get the services of a professor of international law from the United Kingdom. International law is one of those things which we have neglected up to this time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This Bill is very limited in its scope.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He has also only limited time at his disposal.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wish that the scope of legal education is ex-

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tended. I also wish that legal aid may be given to the poor. But I do feel that the system of rotation has not worked well anywhere.

I am sorry to say that even in our Rajya Sabha, even in our Legislative Councils, this system of rotation has not been all that we wanted it to be.

Therefore, it is good that we are going to have elections at one step. The tenure may be a little longer than the period stipulated. Four years is a very brief period. A Member of the Lok Sabha goes on for five years, a Member of a State Legislative Assembly goes on for five years; I do not see any reasons why a member of a State Bar Council or a member of some other Bar Council should not go a little longer than the period stipulated in this Bill. I would, therefore, request the Minister to look into this and see that this change is made.

Another point is this....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he want more time?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue on the next day.

15.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
NINETY-FIRST REPORT

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Ninety-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd August 1966."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Ninety-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd August 1966."

The motion was adopted.

15.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: INDO-U.S. FOUNDATION—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee on the 6th May 1966:—

> "This House disapproves of the proposed project of an Indo-US Foundation and calls upon the Government of India not to proceed with it".

Two minutes have been taken by the Mover. He might continue.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): How long are we going to discuss this Resolution?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hour and 58 minutes.

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad (Nalanda): Time may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will see later.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, last time, as I had just begun to commend my Resolution to the House, I said how it appeared as if we were going to get another of these gilded millstones from the United States to wear around our neck.

This so-called Indo-US Foundation is a project which I wish to God Government does not proceed with, and there does appear some indications as if sense might dawn even at this stage on Government. It is a good thing that our academicians have strongly registered their protest

against this projected invasion of our academic independence. In this matter, the lead was taken by 54 distinguished scholars of Delhi University, about whom there was a report for sometime, which happily the Government later contradicted, that the police were after them. Fifty-four Delhi academicians, followed by thousands from different parts of India—I know of several thousands of professors and others in West Bengal—have protested against the Indo-US Foundation.

This Indo-US Foundation is not just President Johnson's dramatic gift to our Prime Minister when she was on her visit to dollarland. It was very long in the offing, and in the time of the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, it had almost been finalised, but I understand that at that time the University Grants Commission expressed certain fears about it, and even though the Prime Minister's secretariat which continues merrily in its positions of vantage was enthusiastic about it, for the time the matter was held over. But now when the Americans find everything so lovely in the Indian garden, our Government has proceeded further and President Johnson announced that he had made this donation to India.

It appeared at one time to some rather ingenuous souls perhaps that we are getting a windfall of $300 million, 1,50 crores—now it is very much more, Rs. 2,10 crores or even more than that —nearly an astronomical figure as far as India is concerned, that all that money would be available for the purpose of advancement of learning in this country. But the trouble is that just as in the notorious Cooley loans scheme where a large part of the PL 480 counterpart funds are buttressing Indian private capital, Indian private capital chosen by American agencies for their submissiveness to American capital, just as that Cooley loans project was to buttress Indian private capital, this is the counterpart of the Cooley loan project in the sphere of education by means of this Foundation. Education was chosen as a prime US investment in the strategic sense, and those who imagined—my friend, Shri Chagla must have thought so—that it was innocent of political purpose are, I am afraid, only innocent of the kind of thing which goes in the garb of international politics these days; only such people would think of it in that manner.

This effort to use the cultural weapon which the Americans have been using in so many countries and continents, this effort to inject in whatever way they can the American way of life, however, unacceptable it might be to India, this effort still goes on. And in regard to their money of $300 million, it is not really an American investment. The idea of American investment is fictitious because the rupees are out of PL 480 accumulations, and it is just as if the Government of India printed that many currency notes. At the rate of 6 per cent return, Rs. 9 crores a year would have been available according to the older exchange rate—now it would be much more. Compared to that, our own University Grants Commission last year spent altogether Rs. 14.8 crores at all levels of university education. At no point of time has the UGC had more than 6 crores of rupees in any one single year for the purpose of new educational programmes. But here we are getting used Rs. 9 crores according to the old exchange rate but which would be a great deal more, Rs. 14 crores or more that would be at the disposal of this so-called Foundation. And this Foundation, I fear—our academicians, the most eminent among them fear—would have a stranglehold on our higher educational system and would direct our education perhaps into unwholesome channels to the advantage of the USA, and our universities would come, as they are already increasingly coming, under the hegemony of certain people primarily belonging to the US.

This is a very long story, but I would make it very short. Back in 1962, there was a team of Harvard professors who reported in America that

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America should catch 'em young, that is to say, America should get hold of young people between 18 and 25 years of age in the under-developed countries and bring them by way of granting scholarships and that kind of thing to US university campuses so that they would go back to their own countries saturated with the United States way of life and be dependable allies. This was the conclusion of a report in 1962 of a team of Harvard professors.

In this country the United States has long been scouting for allies. There is the Ford Foundation, the Rockfeller Foundation, the rather disreputable Asia Foundation; perhaps the Fulbright scholarships are a silver lining in the cloud because it is a two-way traffic. But these are pockets of US influence in the academic world.

We have also the massive reprinting of American textbooks under P. L. 480 scheme. There are such very undesirable things like the fact that the planning unit of Delhi University looks to the chief of the Rockefeller Foundation in Delhi for guidance. Somebody might get up and say that is not true; but to all intents and purposes, practically speaking, it is a fact that the planning unit of Delhi University has got to look to the chief of the Rockefeller Foundation in Delhi for guidance.

I know for a fact, and it came up in this House—Mr. C. K. Bhattacharyya is still a Member of the Senate and Syndicate of the Calcutta University; he told some of us how the new Calcutta University Sentate structure was dictated to by the United States; and there is in Calcutta University United States officials masquerading as academicians, who lord it over the place, who dominate the research programmes and all that kind of thing.

Today a state of things has come to pass where the United States Embassy and its agencies become the real source and centre of academic patronage. If only under scholarship schemes and all that, a few chaps went to America and came back, it would be quite an innocent thing, a good thing too. Our people have to go abroad, and America is one of the countries which our people should know, but that kind of thing is not much of a problem. Now they would settle down here and they would practise the kind of subversion in which the Central Intelligence Agency of America, the notorious CIA, have specialised, and this CIA subversion through the academic cloak would become more effective because it is under legal cover.

If I am told that the CIA should not be brought into the picture, I would say that our friend the Minister and the Deputy Minister should both read, if they have not already read, a book on CIA by David Wise and Thomas B. Ross called *Invisible Government* published last year, in 1965. And of course, they have already read something about CIA disclosures which were brought out in the *New York Times* which were largely reproduced also in this country.

CIA's domestic activities clearly, unashamedly, include links with the universities. The main function of the CIA's domestic field offices is to serve as contact points with the universities. The relationship between the CIA and American universities is described as two-way. The CIA secretly underwrites research programmes at some universities. The universities in the United States as well as abroad provide, under the direction of the CIA, a pool of knowledge about foreign countries upon which the CIA could draw. This thing has gone on in such an egregious fashion that certain facts should be known to our country.

In the United States, some professors have resisted the temptation of selling themselves out to the CIA,

but the book by David Wise and Thomas Ross to which I referred shows very clearly that the CIA has succeeded in obtaining the services of almost all the academic institutions and individuals it has approached.

A university like Harvard turned down a few of the CIA suggestions, but it has been passed on to an institution called the Centre for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This Centre for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, about which we hear so much was set up in 1950 by Rostow, the man who talked about the take-off economy, and it is through this kind of organisation that information is collected, intelligence is more or less systematised, and then it is, what is called in American parlance, sanitised, made sanitary, so that it is good enough for public consumption.

The activities of such places as Harvard University and the Centre for International Studies are of more than academic interest to our country because a group of ten economists from this Centre came to India in 1958-59, and, thanks largely to the solicitude of our present Ambassador in America, Mr. B. K. Nehru, they were permitted by the Planning Commission to have access even to classified papers, and had a say in the formulation of the Third Plan. When this scandal was about to burst, when this matter was about to be brought up in Parliament, the experts left India abruptly. Later, Mr. B. K. Nehru, our Ambassador still in the United States, tried to get our late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, into associating the MIT Centre with India's planning, but luckily he failed.

The CIA is interested in information about what the Americans call sensitive areas, in order to fight communism, and India is one of those countries which they consider is a sensitive area where steps have to be taken against the developing danger of communism or whatever else they think is a danger to them. In India there is already at least one organisation which, knowingly or unknowingly, gathers voluminous data and passes them on to American universities, some of whom might pass them on to the CIA.

This kind of work which the CIA is doing has gone on for too long, and there is no doubt about the danger which India faces when through the Indo-American Foundation and the peace corps and such other organisations the CIA, which is the invisible government of America, is going to have a stranglehold upon us even in this sphere of education.

The CIA has become such a danger that in 1963 ex-President Truman, who himself had been the founder of the CIA, wrote:

> "I never had any thought when I set up the CIA that it would be injected into peace-time cloak and dagger operations."

These cloak and dagger operations are exactly what they continue today, and our universities are going to be riddled, if this Foundation gets under way, with CIA cover men. Our higher civil servants are sitting ducks for CIA blandishments, and some of the political parties may also be misguided stooges of CIA designs and even in this sphere of education for which the Minister is responsible, this kind of thing is very likely going to take place, if the Indo-U.S. Foundation goes ahead.

The CIA produces an enormous amount of bogus literature, so-called communist as well as anti-communist literature and so on and so forth, and it provides all kinds of ammunition for purposes which are subversive of different countries. It claims to have the capacity to make and unmake governments in different parts of the world.

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It has its links with the universities. An allegation was made in India, from Hyderabad, and information was sent out that the Michigan State University men were functioning there as a wing of the CIA; Michigan University tried to deny it. but it did not hold water because whoever knows how things take place in this kind of work is aware of this position.

I find also that on account of American control percolating, it has already percolated a great deal into the universities, sometimes what happens is that some of our institutions which get American assistance are not doing the kind of work they should, but they do other kinds of work. I will give one example.

In a national laboratory, a fairly big research scheme on the chemistry of tung oil has been sanctioned under P. L. 480 funds. Now, the United States has been affected by the stoppage of tung oil experts from China. India has no tung oil resources but substitutes in linseed and castor seed based dry oils. Why should we in this country, in our laboratories which have other jobs to do, work on tung oil? Basic research work of course is an honourable idea but its pragmatic result at present is, wherever American influence has percolated, the employment of Indian research talent for American profits.

There are what are called area studies. American area studies have got to be conducted as far as Indian also is concerned. In Delhi there are some other schemes financed by American money for instance, statistical analysis of the trends in the general elections with particular emphasis on the shifts in the floating votes in the country or the study of communist influence, its growth or decline in Kerala or Andhra or whatever it may be. These are very interesting topics for students of political science but the CIA studies it much more carefully than those so-called scholars who submit their Ph. D. theses on this kind of subject. This is chosen by so many of our scholars becauses it enables them to get assistance from America. Now, therefore, I say that pockets of American influence in the academic world are growing and this has become a matter of serious concern. Already we have so many centres of purely American studies. American Instiute of Indian studies in Poona, American Studies Research Centre in Osmania. Grants are given to Americans for coming to India for promotion of American studies in India.

Is this foundation to be a massive parallel overshadowing the UGC and damaging to our country in every sense of the term, which would give a new and wrong character to old institutions or build new ones? Our scholars, many of them are so much in need of money. I do not blame them; they want money to carry on their research work better and perhaps in good faith they think this is mannea coming from the American heaven; let us take advantage of it. They do not understand or they are unaware or careless to think about the implications of this matter. For instance, there is an American bias in favour of what they call behavioral studies. There are schemes now for setting up schools of behaviorial studies on a very massive scale. This kind of thing, if it happens is bound to take place only of the basis of American assistance on terms which are very likely to cause great damage to our country. I am not going to say more about the kind of institutions of behavioral studies supposed to be started very soon in this country. It is a very serious matter. I am glad to find that even a man like Mr. J. R. D. Tata is opposed entirely to that idea and I do hope the Minister does not proceed with the idea of such a kind of academic institution or pseudo academic institution which would play into the hands of these Americans, pseudo-scholars

who in the name of behavioral studies try to penetrate into every country of the world. It is necessary from our point of view to have a different idea in regard to education. Our education, however much money you spend on it, produces qualitatively indifferent results because the spirit is not there, because if you think more of buildings and the luxury of apparatus that you have inside these buildings and that kind of thing, you do not have the spirit in which our old time scholars used to work. There is no doubt about it; the Minister knows it; he was told in the consultative committee the other day that there has been a fall in standars. On this matter I would like to end up by referring to some observations made by a newspaper against which nobody would bring the charge of its being particularly prejudiced against the Americans as such; it is the *National Herald*. It says very clearly:

> "Government should have been wary in proposing to accept a large scale gift of foreign funds for education which is bound to bring in foreign interference."

It says:

> "Americans have a bias in favour of behavioral sciences where others are concerned. American universities have a joint project with Indian universities in scientific research which makes no material difference to this country's scientific and technological processes but can influence the behaviour of the people of an under-developed country like India."

It goes on to say:

> "The fear is not about American politics but about possible American projection of a bias in vital educational matters. Even by American admission their research abroad is strategic in their aim and their anthropologists and sociologists and bacteriologists have often interchanged with Central Intelligence Agency men."

It says further:

> "It is suggested that the foundation which would be an autonomous non-profit trust should have a bound of 18 members with equal representation of Indians and Americans, that the Chairman should be an Indian and that the executive officer should be an American. This is a mere arithmetical approach. If the Americans want the funds to be used in Indian interest for Indian purpose, they should be prepared to allocate, them to the University Grants Commission."

And further,

> "Any considerable gift that any foreign government or foundation is prepared to give in the sphere of higher learning should be suspect . . . and our educationists eager to spend on pet schemes and with their mouths watering at the sight of funds would eagerly welcome any help from any quarter, whatever the conditions. This would be a sordid bargain in things that concern the mind. Education cannot be treated like fertiliser and whatever may be the underlying altruism of American charity, it is our duty to save ourselves from influences which are contrary to the direction in which we want to go. The Americans are keen on saving any people from themselves and that is enough to tell us what we snould accept and that we should not."

This is the voice of the *National Herald* which, I take it is on this issue the voice of the whole nation. Let us not be lured by blandishments which are very much more than doubtful. Let us not walk into this

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

kind of a strategic trap. Let us not be lured by blandishments which are very much more than doubtful. Let us not walk into this kind of a strategic trap as far as our educational integrity and independence is concerned.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE *in the Chair*]

Let us think of other and more vital ways of developing the creative talent of our people in the region of the advancement of learning. Let us learn to stand on our own legs. Let us have assistance if assistance is needed. But in the name of assistance, let us not be lured into this kind of thing; Indo-United States foundation is, I say again, is a gilded grindstone which you are going to wear round your neck. It is not a good thing to do in the conditions that prevail today. And now that we know so much about the ways and means of American penetration into under-developed countries in the area of political instability which is there from Suez to Seoul, we know the way American policies function in this part of the world, let us be more careful. I beseech of the Education Minister to exercise his independent authority to see to it that this potential invasion of our educational integrity does not take place. Sir, I move my Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

> "That this House disapproves of the proposed project of an Indo-U.S. Foundation and calls upon the Government of India not to proceed with it."

There are some amendments. Is Shri Yashpal Singh moving his amendment?

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Yes, Sir, I move my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: What about the others? Are they also to be moved?

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Yes. Sir; I am moving my amendment.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I move my amendment.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central —South): I move my amendment.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

> "This House is of opinion that when the details of the proposed Indo-U.S. Foundation are finalised, they should be placed before Parliament for approval and pending its approval no agreement should be signed." (1)

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

> "This House urges upon the Government to utilise the funds, allocated for Indo-U.S. Foundation, on irrigation, power, tube-wells and other works relating to food production and to bring about necessary changes in the proposed Foundation accordingly." (2)

Shri Shree Narayan Dass (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

> "This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Committee consisting of members of Parliament, prominent educationists and scientists to consider the constitution, composition and functions of the proposed project of an Indo-U.S. Foundation and to recommend to the Government the form and functions in which the said project should be agreed upon." (3)

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House recommends that the Government of India should consider the usefulness of the proposed project of the Indo-U.S. Foundation and proceed to give effect to the project on being satisfied that the Scheme of the project subserves the interests of India in respect of Indian and U.S. Representation on the joint board of directors and in respect of other cognate matters." (4)

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सभापति जी, भारत-अमरीकी प्रतिष्ठान को ले कर हमारे देश में काफ़ी चर्चा चली है और न केवल इस संसद् के विभिन्न दलों के माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विषय में चिन्ता प्रकट की है, बल्कि इस देश के विश्वविद्यालयों के विद्वानों ने, और विश्वविद्यालयों से बाहर भी शिक्षा से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले व्यक्तियों में भी काफ़ी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। लोगों को आश्चर्य होता है कि भारत-अमरीकी-प्रतिष्ठान को ले कर इस देश में इतनी चिन्ता क्यों व्यक्त की गई है और जब कि अमरीका से अनाज आ रहा है, दूसरी चीजें आ रही हैं, कई प्रकार की सहायता मिल रही है, तो अगर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक प्रतिष्ठान के माध्यम से अमरीकी सरकार हमारी सहायता करना चाहती है, तो हम उस सहायता का क्यों विरोध कर रहे हैं। श्री मुकर्जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपना प्रस्ताव पेश करते हुए आज भी और पहले भी जो बातें कहीं, उन से यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाता है। कि शिक्षा का क्षेत्र बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण है और हम नहीं चाहते कि हम अपने सोचने विचारने और अपने सांस्कृतिक जीवन के आधार को प्रभावित करने वाले इस महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र पर किसी भी प्रकार का ऐसा प्रभाव आने दें जिसमें हम आगे चलकर पसंद नहीं कर सकते या जिस की वजह से भारत इतने वर्षों में जिस तरह से विकास करता रहा है उस के मूल लक्ष्य में किसी प्रकार की बाधा पड़ती हो, इसी आशंका से इस प्रतिष्ठान का विरोध किया जाता रहा है। दूसरे भी कारण हो सकते हैं जिसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह है कि हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारे देश में कोई ऐसा प्रतिष्ठान हो कि जिस का नियंत्रण, जिसका संचालन किसी भी अर्थ में विदेशी व्यक्तियों द्वारा हो। यह दो बड़े महत्वपूर्ण कारण हैं ;। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में इसी लिए मैंने एक संशोधन पेश किया है जो इस प्रकार है :

"यह सदन भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करता है कि भारत-संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका प्रतिष्ठान के लिए नियत राशि सिंचाई, बिजली, नलकूप और खाद्य उत्पादन के अन्य कार्यों पर खर्च की जाय और प्रस्तावित प्रतिष्ठान में इसी के अनुरूप परिवर्तन किये जाय।"

मैंने यह संशोधन इसलिये सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है, सरकार के सामने इसलिए यह संशोधन विचार के लिए उपस्थित किया है कि हम इस बात से इनकार नहीं कर सकते कि जब सार्वजनिक-ऋण-480 के अन्तर्गत इस देश में करीब 7–8 अरब रुपये जमा हो गए हैं और सका करीब 13 प्रतिशत खर्च करने का अधिकार अमरीकी दूतावास को है तो उस के लिए कोई न कोई रास्ता हम जरूर सोच कर निकालें। कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालने के लिए....

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): Sir, on a point of order. These P.L. 480 funds are governed by the American people and they are not governed by us. It is their desire where it is to be spent or how it is to be spent. The amendment brought in by my hon. friend says that it should be spent for purposes otherwise than those desired by the American Government. Could the decision or opinion expressed by the Indian Lok Sabha be binding on them? I think therefore that the amendment is out of order.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): It need not be binding on them. It can be the basis on which the Indian Government allows it to be spent.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: It is a different thing. But as the amendment stands, I think it is out of order. I seek your guidance.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I repeat. How can it be binding? It may be that those people do not want to give aid in this form. That is a different matter. My hon. friend Shri Sidheshwar Prasad has brought in an amendment to say that this money should be spent on irrigation. This may be the opinion of this House. The Americans may not like to give aid for irrigation. That is another point. But this House has perfect right to express its opinion, and Government action must take this into consideration.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): What I want to say is this: the American Government may have taken a decision with regard to certain funds which must be spent in India. But as far as we are concerned, whether we agree with that point or not is quite a separate question. It is open to this House to express its opinion. This House may certainly seek certain amendments and the Government may consider it. But it does not mean, as my hon. friend contends, that if America says something we say *ipso facto* 'yes' or we exclusively say that it is wrong. Let us have the opportunity of discussing the resolution that has been brought before the House by my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee and also the amendments which have been moved. Let us discuss and express an opinion. What should be done later will be according to the decision taken by the Government of India.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): This amendment would perfectly be in order if the House was urging the Government to spend Indian revenues on a particular project. As it is worded, I am afraid it does not seem to be in order. If my hon. friend Shri Sidheshwar Prasad puts it this way, namely, that the House urges upon the Government not to accept American funds unless they are utilised for this purpose, that would be in order. But to say that the House urges the Government to utilise the funds for irrigation etc., may not be in order. How can we utilise somebody else's funds that are not our funds? It is perfectly open to Parliament to say "Do not take this fund for a particular purpose." But the recommendation is to utilise it for this purpose. This is the distinction I am drawing. There is a clear distinction. It is open to Parliament to say that our funds shall be used for a particular purpose, but how can Parliament ask us to utilise somebody else's funds? This is a foreign fund. It is open to Parliament to say, "Do not accept this gift," or "accept it only if it is utilised for this purpose." But that is not how it is worded. It is perhaps too technical, but there it is.

Shri Krishna Menon (Bombay City North): Do they remain foreign funds after they are given to us?

Shri M. C. Chagla: They have not been given to us. They are counterpart money.

Shri Krishna Menon: Counterpart money is utilised for our use.

Shri M. C. Chagla: They are not; under PL 480 they are not. I will explain it. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I have heard the arguments on both sides. I think after hearing the hon. Members and the Government side, we will decide at the time of putting the amendment to the vote.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सभापती जी, अभी मेरे संशोधन पर मेरे मित्र श्री कमलनयन बजाज ने जो आपत्ती उठाई उसे सुन कर मुझे

आश्चर्य हुआ । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत जो करार है उस की जो शर्तें हैं उससे वह पूरी तरह वाकिफ नहीं हैं । अगर वाकिफ होते तो इस प्रकार की आपत्ति नहीं उठाते और मुझे ऐसा भी लगा कि माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्री ने जो आपत्ति उठायी वह भी इस प्रकार की आपत्ति न उठाते अगर वह इस संशोधन के शब्दों को जो मूलतः हिन्दी में मैंने दिये थे, उन को ठीक से समझने की कोशिश करते । मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा है कि भारत सरकार जो प्रस्तावित प्रतिष्ठान है उस में इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन करे । मैंने ऐसा कहा है कि भारत सरकार संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका से इसके लिए इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव रखे उस के सामने । अमरीका सरकार का पैसा हमारे यहां है, जमा है और पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत जो करार है उस में यह बात लिखी हुई है । उसमें यह बात कही गई है कि यह पैसा हिन्दुस्तान में अगर खर्च किया जायगा तो क्या भारत सरकार या भारत की जनता के मत और उस की भावना के विपरीत यह पैसा खर्च नहीं किया जायेगा ? ऐसी स्थिति में अगर अमरीकी सरकार इस पैसे का उपयोग इसलिए करना चाहती है कि वह भारत की जनता में अपने प्रति सद्भावना उत्पन्न करे तो निश्चय ही मैं समझता हूं कि अमरीका की सरकार इतनी दूरदर्शिता से जरूर काम करेगी कि वह "पैसा इस ढंग से न खर्च किया जाय कि जिससे भारत की जनता को ठेस लगे, उस की भावना को ठेस लगे और पैसा भी खर्च हो और उस के साथ साथ अमरीका के प्रति यहां भारत में दुर्भावना उत्पन्न हो, रोष की भावना उत्पन्न हो, विरोध का भाव उत्पन्न हो ।

इस के बाद अब मैं मूल प्रस्ताव की ओर आता हूं और सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि अभी जब अमरीका के खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यहां आये थे तो उन्होंने अनेक स्थानों पर भाषण किया सार्वजनिक रूप से और सरकार के जो ऊंचे अधिकारी हैं उनसे वह मिले तो उन्होंने इस बात पर जोर दिया और वहां की सिनेट में भी यह बात कही गई थी कि भारत सरकार को अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए हर प्रकार का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए । पी० एल० 480 का जो पैसा है वह अनाज का पैसा है और अगर अमरीकी सरकार थोड़ा भी समझदारी से काम लेगी, दूरदर्शिता से काम लेगी तो मैं समझता हूं कि भारत सरकार की ओर से इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव अगर उसके सामने जाता है कि इस रुपये को खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने पर खर्च किया जाय, उसके लिए साधनों को उपलब्ध करने में खर्च किया जाय, तो मैं समझता हूं कि अमरीकी सरकार को इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती और उससे देश की जनता में भी कोई विरोध की भावना नहीं उत्पन्न होगी । इसी उद्देश्य से मैंने यह संशोधन सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया था । हम जानते हैं कि अनेक कारणों से, अनेक ऐसी बाधायें हैं, अनेक ऐसी कठिनाइयां हैं जिन की वजह से खेती की पैदावार जितनी बढ़नी चाहिए थी वह नहीं बढ़ सकी । और ऐसी स्थिति बार बार इस देश में उत्पन्न होती रहती है कि अनाज के लिये हमें पिछले करीब 20 वर्षों से अमरीका के सामने हाथ फैलाना पड़ता है । अभी तक अमरीका से जो अनाज आ रहा था, उस का भुगतान रुपयों में करना पड़ता था लेकिन अभी अमरीकी कानून में संशोधन हुआ है, अब उसका भुगतान हमें डालर में करना पड़ेगा । ऐसी स्थिति भी आ सकती है कि अमरीका आगे हमें अनाज देने लायक भी न रहे । इसलिये भारत सरकार अमरीकी सरकार के सामने, यदि इस प्रकार का सुझाव रखती है, इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव रखती है कि वह पैसा इस देश में खर्च हो, लेकिन वह पैसा सिंचाई के लिये खर्च हो, बिजली के लिये खर्च हो, खेती के लिये दूसरे साधनों को जुटाने में खर्च हो, तो ऐसा सम्भव है कि अमरीकी सरकार को इस पर आपत्ति नहीं होगी ।

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

दूसरी बात जो मैं माननीय मंत्री के विचारार्थ रखना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि आज तक सरकार ने इस देश के सामने कभी यह नहीं रखा कि इण्डो यू० एस० फ.उण्डेशन की शर्तें क्या हैं, उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है, उस में चीजें क्या हैं—अभी तक सदन को यह नहीं बताया गया । भारत सरकार ने इतने महत्व का निर्णय लिया, लेकिन क्या वजह है कि भारत सरकार ने इस बात को इस सदन के सामने कभी नहीं रखा कि इण्डो-यू० एस० फ.उण्डेशन की मूल बातें क्या हैं, उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं । एक साल हो गया, डेढ़ साल हो गया, दो साल हो गया, इतनी चर्चा इस के बारे में इस सदन में चलती है, सदन में चिन्ता व्यक्त की जाती है, तब भी यह नहीं रखा गया है । इसलिये ऐसा लगता है कि मूल रूप में इस बात के लिये शायद करार हो गया है कि इण्डो-यू० एस० फ उण्डेशन बने, लेकिन उसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि निश्चित रूप से पैसा शिक्षा पर खर्च हो सकता है । दूसरे कामों के लिये भी उसे खर्च कर सकते हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार दृढ़ता के साथ इस सुझाव को अमरीका सरकार के सामने रखती है तो निश्चय ही इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति सम्भव है और दोनों देशों के बीच सद्भाव का वातावरण बन सकता है और यह पैसा जिस काम के लिये खर्च होगा, उस से देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनने में मदद मिलेगी ।

इसलिये मैं इस संकल्प को मूल प्रस्ताव के स्थान पर रखना चाहता हूं और मुझे विश्वास है कि सदन न केवल इस का समर्थन करेगा, बल्कि सरकार भी इस का समर्थन करेगी और इस सुझाव को, लोक सभा की इस भावना को, भारत की जनता की इस भावना को, अमरीका सरकार के सामने रखेगी और उसका जो प्रतिक्रिया होगी वह पुनः इस सदन के सामने विचारार्थ लायेगी ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Dwivedy.

Shri Yashpal Singh: My amendment should come first.

Mr. Chairman: I will give you a chance.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I welcome a discussion on this question. Not that I am in accord with the resolution that has been moved, but it will afford an opportunity to this House to express its opinion on this very vital question.

I do not know why the Government are playing a hide-and-seek game about the whole affair. Even the other day, on 27th July, when this question was raised and repeated supplementaries were put, the Minister was not quite clear, as to what the aim of this Foundation is and what it is really going to achieve in this country. All that he has been able to tell us is that in principle this has been accepted, but the terms are yet in a fluid condition. Let the Government make it clear whether this matter has not been discussed by this Government for the last several years. As far as I know, in 1961, the U.S. Congress passed the Mutual Educational and Cultural Act, which empowered the U.S. Government to establish such Foundations in different countries to utilise the PL 480 funds. The U.S. Agency for Economic Development held discussions with the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education, etc., and it went on. Ultimately it was conveyed to the U.S. Government that we are in agreement with this. In 1965, the then Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, approved it after a Cabinet decision. This matter, whatever decisions they arrived at and whatever conditions they agreed to, was placed before the United States Congress—only we in this country are kept completely in dark about it. I would like to know, when this decision was conveyed, whether it was just in principle that was accepted or any conditions, the purposes or the objective was made clear to this Government, that these funds, when they

will be available, will be utilised under the auspices of United States Government, their representatives, and the Government of India will have only limited power to function within the ambit of this organisation? What worries this country is not that this is something new. We have been utilising so many funds. My hon. friend Mr. Mukerjee raised the question of CIA. Really, one should express concern on the activities of such an organisation. But such intelligence organisations are there not only of America but of Russia, China and every other country. But one advantage in regard to C.I.A. is, it is known how such an organisation in a democratic country is functioning, and it was the *New York Times* in which the entire pattern of its functioning in different countries of the world has been exposed. This is all condemnable, reprehensible from every standpoint, but I do not think we should create a fear psychosis by drawing into this discussion the C.I.A because I think in this country there are sufficient number of Americans who function in different spheres. We bring Americans even to decide whether we should have a particular examination system or not. They are there in all experts committees, in this committee and in that committee, any number of them, and they can function through them as well. That is not the danger. What really matters is, we have been neglecting our education all through, through successive Plans. Whatever funds are made available are very inadequate. Allocation is made on a percentage basis. If you look to the allocation made for 1965-66 you will find that it has been reduced. If one considers the demands of this country for education, one will find that the funds available are quite inadequate. Even this large sum available for a particular purpose is much more than what the University Grants Commission is spending in a year. Naturally, when such large funds are coming for educational purposes it creates a certain amount of apprehension in the minds of the people whether this is not going to influence the entire educational system of our country, whether through these funds they are not going to really inject the American way of life into our country. That is the real apprehension and that ought to be guarded against.

Shri Chagla pointed out that it is not for us to say how this fund should be utilised, they know, it is their money and they want to spend it. If they want to spend it in this country, is it a gift, I would like to know? If it is a gift, then it should be a gift and the entire control, management and direction of the funds should be in our hands and they have nothing to say in the matter. If it is not so, if for the development of education in our country we want this money and for getting that we have to agree to certain conditions imposed by them, then it is not a gift. That is to say, it is American money which they utilize in this country, and on conditions which are acceptable to them. But what are those conditions? Why are they not made clear? Again, it is not the amount of money that is going to be spent that matters. What matters is how it will be spent, for what purpose and by what means.

It is said that the Foundation will have 18 educationists on the Board of which the Chairman will be an Indian and the Executive Officer or some other official will be an American. Why is it so? Why should they not be in the Board merely as advisers, so that the entire Board will be controlled by Indians? In that case, there will be no objection to that arrangement. That will be understandable.

Again, why did they not agree to give these funds to the University Grants Commission to distribute in the way they think best, because they are in charge of disbursing money to educational institutions dealing with higher education in this country? There should have been no objection to this kind of arrangement. If the Government are still in correspondence, I want to know whether they have put forward this proposal.

There is another aspect which has to be considered. The term "educa-

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tional purpose" is all right. But, on what aspect of education will this money be spent? It has been stated by Shri Sidheshwar Prasad that in this country the whole of the Plan is going to be upset because of lack of agricultural production and development of the rural sector. We can impart education so that there will be improvement in that aspect. Are they prepared to do that? After all, it is PL 480 funds and it will be in conformity with their objects if the money is spent on aspects of educational activity. Or, it can be spent on these technical education. Again, as suggested in certain quarters, we want to build universities. There is clamour everywhere for that; we do not have funds for buildings. If they really want to help, let this money be set apart for buildings or for other educational purposes so that we can utilize our money for more fruitful things.

Let there be clarity in thinking and let this Government make their position very clear. If what he says is really correct, if they have not yet accepted any conditions whatsoever, if the terms of the agreement are yet to be finalised, what prevents them from putting forward these conditions? Have they ever discussed with the United States' authorities this matter when they agreed in principle to this Foundation?

I would refer to another matter in this connection. This raises the question of our attitude to those foundations that are functioning in our country. Let them be very clear in their minds. I do not want to join the chorus of anti-American or anti-Russian lobby, which is quite prominent inside the Congress Party. Some months back Shri Chagla himself laid the foundation of some institute with Soviet assistance in New Delhi. There may be some other countries which may come forward to help us in the development of our education if they have funds at their disposal. They are all welcome to do so, because we are at that stage today that if at all we have to survive, we can survive only with the help of foreign countries. We have no other go, no other alternative today; for every little thing we have to depend on foreign assistance, foreign aid, foreign money.

That is our position. That is a very deplorable situation. But then we must be very categorical and clear in our mind. As has been rightly stated, investment in education is the real investment for the future of this country. We may build houses, bridges, industries but by spending money on education we will be building men, the future of this country. If that is so, we should be on guard to see that at least this sphere remains purely and truly Indian with no interference or influence, direct or indirect, of any country whatsoever. Therefore we have reached a situation when this Government should clearly make up its mind and attitude towards funds available from any foreign country for the purposes of education. I think, the Minister would clarify this position and if this is clarified, I do not think there will be serious objection even to this Foundation. We want to utilise this money if it is so readily available but on our own conditions. That is the point.

In reply to my own supplementary the Minister has given this assurance. I hope, he will carry out this. He has said:—

> "I can give an assurance to this House that when the Foundation is ultimately established, Indian opinion will have a preponderating voice."

I do not want only a preponderating voice.

> "The Foundation will never be permitted to formulate or implement any policy which will run counter to our national policy; nor will we permit American influence to be injected into our culture and our way of life."

Merely saying this will not do. It should be clearly provided in the Foundation itself. I want him to do this. Once this matter has been raised here.

Now I read in the newspapers—I do not know how far it is correct—that by some arrangement between this Government and the United State Government they are going to postpone this issue only because the elections are approaching and if they accept it now it will adversely affect them in the coming general elections. Therefore the American Government, which is very anxious that in this country only the Congress Government should come into power . . .

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): PSP they want more.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That information may be available to Shri Mirza.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): They do not want you.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If the PSP was favoured by the Americans or the Russians then it would not remain P.S.P. Even the Indian capitalists are against it and, therefore, it is in a weak condition politically, but let that alone. What I want to point out is that it has been published in the papers that they want to postpone this issue till the general elections are over. I say, this is a political trick. This House is seized of the matter. Why does the Government fight shy? Why are they afraid? If they feel that there is tremendous opinion against this Foundation and they should not go in for it, let them decide that way. By postponing the issue they will be postponing the evil day and will create more confusion and suspicion in this country. Therefore I would like Shri Chagla to give a very clear answer to the points that I have raised.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Mr. Chairman, I welcome this debate because, in fact, outside this House and on certain questions put to the Government this matter had come up on several occasions before the House. As Mr. Dwivedy pointed out just now, it is not really the gift. If it were a gift, all these conditions would not have been there. The conditions are such whether, in the national interest, in the interest of cultural integrity of this country, we should look at this as a gift is the problem before the country. I do not know when this proposal was put forth before the late Prime Minister, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri. I do not know whether, before accepting it, the Education Ministry in this country was consulted. I would like to get some clarification from the Education Ministry.

Another important question is: What is the intention of this gift at this hour? We are in need, no doubt, but a certain dependence on aid, material and otherwise, a type of psychological dependence, in this country is growing. It should be resisted at every stage. It is the duty of the Government to be very cautious, if not suspicious, when gifts of this nature are made with a certain purpose. I say, "with a purpose" because education is a most sensitive, in a way, strategic field. In this country, even during the British regime—I need not remind our Education Minister—when the foreign rulers started education institutions, certain missionary institutions were also in the field. What were their activities? Their activities were not only relating to conversion to Christianity but certainly they were also generating an atmosphere of loyalty in order to frustrate the growing sense of nationalism. That was their approach. Now, at this juncture, when America or some foreign countries who are in a better position consider us to be very weak, almost dependent in a way where they could try to put conditions and we would accept them, it is because of our attitude to these things.

Sir, I cannot understand, after such a long controversy, why the Govern-

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ment has not made a categorical statement. Their replies have been all evasive. It is derogatory to our national honour. This is my view. Education is a vital matter. Let the Education Minister make a categorical statement, "Whatever might come, gift or no gift, with any condition, we are not going to accept it and allow those pockets of certain foreign influence to be created in the most strategic and sensitive field in our country."

I want to deal with this problem more on academic and objective level. Many academicians of high standing, honoured in the academic field, have expressed their doubts. Prof. Mukerjee the mover of the Resolution, pointed out certain things as to how many of them have opposed it and all that. I would like to point out what seven or eight academicians of Delhi University—some of them are well-known; for instance, Dr. K. N. Raj, Shri Das Gupta and others—have said about it. They have put, to my mind, the position of Indian academicians very objectively and searchingly. They have stated, and I also feel, that whatever gifts of this nature are offered, particularly from America because this is the experience of all the developing countries, particularly, African and Asian countries and the people, they have an ideological bias. Do you want to impart a certain ideological bias, known to be there, at an early tender age, to the youth or the students of this country to be moulded or affected with a particular type of outlook? As it was rightly pointed out by one of the hon. members, it is not a question of this generation. The coming generation must have an independent outlook and that outlook must certainly reflect a certain cultural heritage, the national heritage that we are supposed to pass on to the next generation. Or are you considering now, "after us, deluge". History has a continuity. You cannot obliterate the past and you will create tensions in the academic field by taking this money and handing over the management of the Foundation into the hands of those who are suspect. I am not saying this as if it is my personal reaction. In all the Afro-Asian countries, this is the main question. So, here, the question is that there is a strong ideological bias. We are an open society. Do you want to shut our doors when some wind comes from the East or from the West? The founding father of the Constitution had built a certain tradition during the national struggle. Our minds are not shut. There is no prohibition; no attempt is made to ban or try to keep away a certain influence, whether it is Marxist influence or whether it is an influence coming from the Western liberal thought. The liberal thought has made a certain contribution to our thought. In fact, the first impact of the liberal thought in this country started a type of renaissance; it gave an impetus to the recovery of the past where we stood together; that new consciousness was roused in the minds of those who led the early national movement in this country. Therefore, this is one point which you should bear in mind.

There is another point. In America I find rather a larger latitude of academic freedom which is now being cramped here. I read about the teach-in programmes regarding vital policies on which the present Administration has pledged almost everything. Persons from all sections, holding different viewpoints, including communists like Deutscher were invited and they were allowed to talk to him. This shows a certain vigour and vitality that exists in American democratic life. I do not want just to bypass it. Even now there are persons there who are not afraid of saying anything. We, here, are afraid to say anything. The former Ambassador in this country could publicly declare that America would find their diplomatic grave in Vietnam or something like that. We are afraid of saying anything. I do not know why. You say that your Father of the Nation is Gandhiji. He created a certain at-

mosphere of fearlessness. But I find now fear all around and we are all the time groping under a sense of fear. There is no self, a sort of our own mind, a certain determination, "we are following this, come what may; we shall face all the difficulties". I am not against Americans. I would like to say that a certain academic freedom that I find there is absent in our country at the present juncture.

I want to point out on this occasion that there is a certain weakness at present. I thought I could see a certain ferment at the educational level, but I find that it is totally absent today. In my days, when I was a student, till 1930—and most of us were students in those days—there was a great ferment. That is absent today. What would happen if you accept this money? And you are accepting only the Indian counterpart. We need side by side development in agriculture and other aspects. If at all we need anything, we need a certain higher learning in certain fields; there is certainly hunger for education and hunger for knowledge and particularly in regard to the technical aspects of life. In the technological sphere, we are at a much lower level. If they want to give us education, let them give us that education through donation. Again, it is not only the Indian counterpart that would do. What about the foreign counterpart? We need a lot of instruments and a lot of laboratory equipment. Are they going to provide for these things also? Because there is this money, quite a lot of it has affected the whole internal economy in a way which is adverse to the common man; partly, the rise in prices today is because of this money flowing like mercury freely in this country and without restraint and with easy availability. That is a threat to our economy. Are they going to provide for all the equipment and other things that we need.

I would like to make a specific suggestion. Do not accept it. See this gift-horse properly and then decide about it. Make up your mind clearly. But this is also equally important. If it is to be used for educational purposes, then the entire management must be in the hands of our people. The more important thing is that that foundation and the management must be answerable to this Parliament. The grants to any foundation, whether it is with American money or with British money—I do not want to stand in the way of foundations of this nature; there might be some good intentions behind them—must be handed over to a Central academic body like the University Grants Commission and ultimately that body must be made answerable to Parliament. These are the main things that come in the way. Do not consider this as anti-Americanism or anything of that kind. There is nothing of that kind at all. Unfortunately, I feel that we are dependent on it; I want to shed that dependence and I feel that we must make our own supreme efforts. I have even gone to the length of saying that we must not import food and I have said so on several occasions.

Particularly on this point, I am very firm; looking to the nature of the gift, we shall have to be very firm. Either the donor will have to accept our conditions consistent with honour or we shall have to request them to take it back, and we should return it with thanks. For, I feel that in this country, unfortunately, after freedom there is not that vigour which we had experienced in the early days of British rule.

You know the amount of scholarship which has been there in the western part of the country and in Bengal. For instance, there were Dr. Bhandarkar and others. There were no foundations. There was no Ford Foundation grant. But they had produced monumental works regarding our ancient culture, and even today whatever Dr. Bhandarkar and others have written are certainly so valued that no scholarship can proceed further without reference to their books. I have mentioned only one name; but there have been other scholars too like Ranande, for instance.

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We are dependent today for many things on foreigners. But let us try to preserve this core. I say that this is the spiritual strength of our country. If we allow foreign foundations of this nature to weaken the spiritual fibre of the nation and taint the cultural heritage of our country and influence its course of development, then I am afraid that the healthy growth of the nation will stop and mental dependence would start growing. If these things are not to happen, then I would suggest that Government should come forward with specific schemes. It is no use explaining things away. I do not know whether the Foundation idea is still alive or they have withdrawn this idea, because there are some rumours to that effect.

What Shri H. N. Mukerjee has said is correct. I find that one of the leading papers, namely *The Patriot* has given a PTI summary of CIA activities in a university. I would read out only one sentence from that report because the Americans are considered to be the best democrats . . .

An hon. Member: But they are not.

Shri Khadilkar: . . . . and we are trying to emulate them. In Cambodia, these research project people from Michigan University went to the length of replacing ballot boxes in order to defeat a particular party! Is this the education that we are going to get in our universities if we accept this Foundation grant? If we want to preserve democracy and free elections, will this be healthy and useful for us? These are the questions I would ask.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Yashpal Singh. I have 13-14 names here. I have accommodated only three Members so far. So it will be better if Members restrict their remarks to 10 minutes each.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Let me know if my name is there in the list so that if it is not there, I need not wait.

Shri Khadilkar: Time must be extended.

Mr. Chairman: Let us not waste further time.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री एच० एन० मुकर्जी को ऐसा सुन्दर प्रस्ताव लाने के लिए कान-ग्रेटुलेट करता हूं । उन्होंने सारे देश की जरूरत को महसूस किया है । सरकार इस पार्लियामेंट से ऊपर उठ कर डीवैल्यूएशन कर लेती है और इस पार्लियामेंट से अलग अलग ऊपर ही यू० एस० फाउंडेशन कायम कर लेती है । इस लिए मैंने यह एमेंडमेंट पेश की है कि जब इस फाउंडेशन के बारे में सब डीटेल्ज तय हो जायें, तो उन को इस पार्लियामेंट की एपरूवल के लिए पेश किया जाये और इस की एपरूवल से पहले कोई एग्रीमेंट साइन न किया जाये । सरकार कभी नहीं सोचती है कि इस पार्लियामेंट का भी कोई अधिकार है । मैंने बार-बार सरकार को यह समझाया है कि वह अपना यह तरीका बदले ।

पिछले अठारह सालों में सरकार की जो नीति रही है, उस का परिणाम पराजय हुआ है—उस पालिसी का नतीजा डिफीट हुआ है । हर जगह इस सरकार ने भीख मांगी है और छोटे-छोटे मुल्कों के सामने हाथ पसारे हैं । आज सरकार का काम यह है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान को अपनी फाउंडेशन पर खड़ा करे । यह यू० एस० फाउंडेशन किस लिए है ? महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि जो बच्चे दूसरों की एजूकेशन पर पलेंगे, वे कभी देशभक्त नहीं हो सकते । आज आचार्य विनोबा भावे यह बात कहता है कि आज देश के जो नौनिहाल, देश के जो जवान पी० एल०—480 का अनाज खा रहे हैं, वे अमरीका के गुलाम हो जायेंगे, वे कभी भी देशभक्त नहीं हो सकते ।

हमारा इतना बड़ा मुल्क है, पचास करोड़ का मुल्क है । मुझे यह कहते हुए शर्म

आती है कि अगर पचास करोड़ वृक्ष या दरख्त होते, तो उन में भी फूल और पत्ते निकलते, लेकिन ये पचास करोड़ इन्सान तो लाशों की तरह रह रहे हैं। इस सरकार ने या तो उन्हें भिखमंगा बनाया है और या उन को नपुंसक बनाया है—या तो दुश्मन के सामने हाथ जोड़ने के लिए तैयार किया और या दूसरों के सामने हाथ पसारने के लिए तैयार किया है। आज इस पालिसी को बदलना पड़ेगा। जो छोटे बच्चे यू० एस० फाउंडेशन के अन्तर्गत शिक्षा प्राप्त करेंगे क्या वे देशभक्त हो सकेंगे? "इन्डो" का तो नाम ही नाम है। वास्तव में तो यह यू० एस० फाउंडेशन है। जो बच्चा यू० एस० फाउंडेशन में तालीम पायेगा, वह कैसे देशभक्त रह सकेगा।

नाम का बड़ा असर पड़ता है। हमारे स्पीकर साहब का नाम है "हुकम सिंह", उन का हुकम दुनिया भर में चलता है। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब का नाम है, "मुहम्मद करीम चागला" वह हज़रत रसूल सली-अल्लाह आलिया व सलम के फ़ालोअर हैं। उन का नाम चलता है। वह यू० एन० ओ० में जा कर हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत का डंका बजा कर आए हैं। हमारे श्री भक्त दर्शन देश के सच्चे भक्त हैं। मैं "यशपाल सिंह"—मैं मर जाऊंगा, लेकिन देश के यश को ख़राब नहीं होने दूंगा।

जो बच्चे यू० एस० फाउंडेशन में पढ़ेंगे, उन की रग-रग में अमरीका की गुलामी भर जायेगी, उन की रग-रग दूसरों की दास हो जायेगी। गुलाम की पहचान यह है : परभाषा, परभाव, परशिक्षा, परपरिधान, पराधीन जन की यह पूरी पहचान। गुलाम की पहचान यह है कि उस की भाषा, उस की ड्रेस, उस की थिंकिंग और उस की शिक्षा विदेशी होती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पचास करोड़ इन्सानों को क्यों भिखमंगा बनाया जा रहा है, क्यों उन को दूसरों के रहम पर जिन्दा रहने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है। अगर इन इन्सानों के स्थान पर पचास करोड़ लाशें होती, तो उन की बदबू से ही दुश्मन ख़त्म हो गए होते। ये पचास करोड़ इन्सान नपुंसकों की तरह खड़े कर दिये गए हैं। मैं चागला साहब से कहूंगा कि अगर वह अमरीका या रूस से यह आशा करते हैं कि वे इस देश का निर्माण करेंगे, इस देश की बिल्डिंग करेंगे, इस देश की तामीर करेंगे, तो यह उन की ग़लतफहमी है—वे हरगिज ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। हां अपना उल्लू सीधा करते रहेंगे, ज़रूर करते रहेंगे। जिस काम को आप करना चाहते हैं, देश का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, तो क्या देश का निर्माण उस वक्त होगा, देश उस वक्त अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होगा, जब बच्चे यू० एस० फाउण्डेशन में शिक्षा प्राप्त करेंगे। अभी हमारे भाई सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद ने कहा जब हम उन से मदद ले रहे हैं, रोटी की मदद ले रहे हैं, कपड़े की मदद ले रहे हैं, तो शिक्षा की मदद भी क्यों न लें। आज कपड़े और रोटी की मदद हम लेते हैं, उस से हम परागन्दा होते हैं, लेकिन आज जब हम शिक्षा की मदद लेंगे तो उससे हमारी सन्तानें परागन्दा होंगी।

इसलिये मैं आज सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वह इन ख्यालातों को पनपने न दें, अगर ये ख्यालात पनपे तो इससे और ज्यादा डिफीट होगी। 50 लाख से कम आबादी वाला देश बेलजियम है, वह हम को 50 फ्रेंक भेजता है ; दिल्ली शहर से कम आबादी वाला देश डेनमार्क है, वहां के बच्चे भूख हड़ताल कर के, इसलिये कि हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चे भूखे हैं, यहां पर सहायता भेजते हैं। कितने शर्म की बात है। छोटे छोटे मुल्कों के सामने आप परेशान होते हैं, भीखमंगे होते हैं। मुझे याद है भगवान श्री कृष्ण एक दफ़ा दुर्योधन के यहां चले गये। दुर्योधन ने कहा, महाराज, भोजन कीजिये। नयनानन्द गोविन्द माधव मुकुन्द आनन्दकन्द केशव श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र भगवान ने कहा—

प्रीतिभोज्यानि अन्नानि तथा आपदग्रतानिच

किसी के यहां खाना खाने के दो ही कारण हो सकते हैं, या तो भोजन न मिलता हो, या

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

मेरा और तेरा प्रेम होता, तब मैं तेरे यहां भोजन करता। दोनों ही बातें नहीं हैं, इसलिये मैं तेरा भोजन ग्रहण नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन आज हम दूसरों की मदद पर जिन्दा हैं। इस देश का 50 करोड़ इन्सान अपने आत्मसम्मान की रक्षा नहीं कर सकता। कभी इन पचास करोड़ इन्सानों को पंचशील की अफ़ीम दी जाती है, तो कभी ताशकन्द की कब्र में ठोका जाता है, कभी अहिंसा का राग अलापा जाता है, कभी तकली और चर्खे की बात की जाती है, यह सबसे बड़ा फ्राड है, 50 करोड़ भगवान के बेटों के साथ यह बहुत बड़ा मजाक है। इस तरह से दूसरों की भीख पर आप इस देश को निर्भर करते जा रहे हैं। सभापति महोदय, जिस वक्त किसी देश की जनता में दूसरों पर निर्भर रहने की आदत पड़ जाती है, उस वक्त देश में गुलामी पैदा होने लगती है, उपेक्षावृत्ति पैदा हो जाती है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हिन्दुस्तान अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो, भारत अपने आत्म सम्मान की रक्षा करे। यदि इस देश पर फिर मुसीबत आती है तो याद रखिये न हमें रूस बचा सकता है और न हमें अमरीका बचा सकता है, न कोई और फौरन कन्ट्री बचा सकता है, हमें यदि कोई बचायेगा तो हिन्दुस्तान का पचास करोड़ जन-समुद्र बचायेगा, जनता-जनार्दन बचायेगी, जिसको एक-एक ग्लास पानी के लिये आपने तरसा दिया है, दूसरों पर निर्भर कर दिया है। इस देश में किसी वक्त दूध की नदियां बहा करती थी, लेकिन आज हमारे बच्चे अमरीका का भेजा हुआ डिब्बे का दूध पीते हैं--

तिफ्ल में बू आए क्या,
मां बाप के अतवार की।;
दूध तो डिब्बे का है,
तालीम यू० एस० ए० सरकार की।

ऐसी हालत में इस देश में देश-भक्त पैदा नहीं हो सकते। सब से पहले जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन ख्यालात को खत्म किया जाय, भूखा मर जाना अच्छा है लेकिन भीख मांग कर खाना अच्छा नहीं है। आज आप कहते हैं कि अगर हम न लें, तो कैसे जिन्दा रहेंगे, अपमान के भोजन से भूखा रहना अच्छा है। ऐ तायरे लाहूती, उस रिज्क से मौत अच्छी, जिस रिज्क से आती हो, परवाज में कोताही। आप कहते हैं कि जिन्दा कैसे रहेंगे, जिन्दा रहने का सवाल ही नहीं है, भूख से मर जाना कहीं अच्छा है।

इस देश को गुलाम बनाने की जो कोशिश की गई है, जो इस को पंचशील की अफ़ीम दी गई है, आज तक ताशकन्द के मरे हुए पत्थर के नीचे इस को रखा गया है, आज तक इसको अहिंसा का गलत पाठ पढ़ाया गया है, जरूरत इस बात की है--जैसा भगवान श्री कृष्ण ने गीता में उपदेश दिया था--

"सुखिनः क्षत्रियाः पार्थ लभन्ते युद्धमीदृशं"

आगे दुश्मन का मुकाबला करने के लिये हमारा देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो, हमारे देश का आत्म सम्मान कायम रहे। अगर देश का आत्म सम्मान कायम न रहा तो हरगिज हम देश की स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते।

हमारे एक वाइस चान्सलर जापान गये थे, उनका नाम था--रास मसूद। वह अलीगढ़ यूनीवर्सिटी के वाइस चान्सलर थे। उन्होंने वहां देखा कि एक लड़का एक किताब के लिये पांच मील पैदल चल कर आता था और फिर पांच मील पैदल चल कर वापस कर के आता था। वह फावड़ा चला कर उस आजीविका से अपनी एजूकेशन को चलाता था। ऐसे प्रतिभाशाली, परिश्रमी लड़के को देख कर उन्होंने खड़े हो कर कहा कि मैं दो सौ रुपये माहवार इस को हमेशा देता रहूंगा जिससे कि वह अपनी शिक्षा को पूरा कर सके। लेकिन उस लड़के ने क्या कहा, उस ने कहा कि यदि मैं हिन्दुस्तान के किसी शख्स से 200 रु०

कुबूल कर लेता हूं, तो मैं जापान का देशभक्त हरगिज नहीं रह सकता । उस ने यह सहायता स्वीकार नहीं की । यह है देश-भक्ति और चरित्र का उदाहरण ।

उन लोगों में स्प्रिट है, लेकिन हम लोग आज हर जगह भीख मांगते हैं । कोई गेंहूं की भीख दो, कोई राइफल की भीख दो, कोई शास्त्रों की भीख दो, कोई एजूकेशन की भीख दो, कोई फाउण्डेशन की भीख दो, कोई मीनारों की भीख दो, यह चीज क्या है ? 50 करोड़ इन्सान, सभापति महोदय, ये ऋषि, मुनियों की औलाद हैं, पीर-पैगम्बरों की औलाद हैं, ये गुरुओं की औलाद हैं, जिन्होंने संसार को प्रकाश दिया था——

तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय
असतो मा सदगमय
मृत्योर्मा अमृतं गमय ।

जिन्होंने संसार को विश्वास दिलाया था कि ये इतने लोग संसार का हमेशा पथ-प्रदर्शन करते रहेंगे । मुट्ठी भर लोगों ने सारे संसार का पथ-प्रदर्शन किया था, तो आज क्या हम 50 करोड़ इन्सान ऐसा नहीं कर सकते । मैं हरगिज इस बात को नहीं मानता हूं कि भगवान अमरीका में ही इन्जीनियर पैदा करता है, खूबसूरती पैदा करता है, अमरीका में ही भगवान विद्वान लोग पैदा करता है, क्या हिन्दुस्तान की धरती ने 50 करोड़ गधे पैदा किये हैं—मैं हरगिज इस बात को नहीं मानता । यह इनका कसूर है, यह सरकार का अपराध है, इस सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान को भिखमंगा बनाया, नपुंसक बनाया । अभी भी समय है —इट इज नेवर लेट टु मेन्ड —अगर अपना सुधार करना चाहते हो, तो कर सकते हो ।

इस लिये माननीय मुखर्जी साहब से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह हरगिज इस प्रस्ताव को वापस न लें, चाहे ये कितनी ही कोशिश करें, चाहे इसकी स्प्रिट को खत्म किया जाय, इस के लेटर को खत्म किया जाय ।

Mr. Chairman: Before I call upon any other Member to speak I should like to know whether the discussion on this motion should be concluded as scheduled because two hours are allotted and they will be over at 5.30.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Time may be extended.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The debate may conclude at 6 P.M.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: At that time, if you are forced to take a vote on this? I have a very important resolution which is next to the resolution of Mr. Mukerjee. It did not come up in the ballot for three times and only last time, it came up. Lakhs of people will be benefited by it. I wish you give time to move it.

Mr. Chairman: We started at 3.30 p.m. today. In the ordinary course, 2½ hours means, 6 O'clock. Now, we have extended the time by one hour and so, we will close this debate just five minutes before 6 O'clock so that Mr. Saraf can move his resolution. How long would the hon. Minister take?

Shri M. C. Chagla: About 15 to 20 minutes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I would need about 5-7 minutes for reply.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): We have half an hour discussion after this.

Mr. Chairman: That will be taken up afterwards, as usual. Members will close their speech at 5.30 and I will call the hon. Minister at 5.30 and the Mover will be called afterwards. If hon. Members take about 5-7 minutes, I will be able to accommodate more Members. Shrimati Renuka Ray.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Mr. Chairman, a good deal has been said about

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

the matter both here and elsewhere. I will be very brief. I want to say that Rs. 700 crores have accrued from PL 480 wheat and naturally that is a problem for India. Because Rs. 30 crores have already been spent, and if it is to be spent at all, it must be on some specific ground, and that is the reason why specific grounds have been sought. The former Finance Minister was very anxious that it should be spent on some kind of specific project or on some specific ground of which we in India approve fully. That is the background against which we later on heard about this Indo-US Education Foundation for which 300 crores of this money in Rupees was to be set apart.

17 hrs.

I am one of those who are most anxious about our educational advance in this country, anxious not only for expansion but for quality in education. But I had felt that this Indo-US Education Foundation, in the manner in which it is supposed to be composed, even with a few deviations, will be most detrimental to the country's purpose. It will not help us. I have no anti-American bias. U.S.A., or USSR or any other country, I have no bias against any country. Therefore, I say this in all seriousness that a foundation of this nature, with which a foreign country has so much to do, cannot possibly serve the best interests of Indian education and the advancement of Indian culture. That is the background against which we have to view this, and if we view it against that background, we cannot in India approve of a Indo-US foundation as it is.

I am sure that the Government will not bring it in as it was first conceived, but in whatever form it is brought in, it would be better if it did not deal with education, unless the money is made over to the Ministry of Education or to the University Grants Commission and they are asked to spend it on any specific work such as science or technical education. That would be better. I want to point out here that there is an India International Centre which gets money from the Rockefeller Foundation in the United States. It is a non-official body, and when the committee to organise this centre was set up, it was on the basis that no American would be in it as President or Vice-President or as any other officer-bearer. It was set up on the basis that it will be specifically by Indians in whatever they think would be the best way. This can be done by an non-official organisation taking grants from an American non-official foundation. We know that under the PL-480 funds the Indian Government seem to find their hands and feet tied. I do not understand how this position could possible have come. I do not want to go into any more details about it. As I have stated, I have no particular bias against America, but I most positively and clearly state that it cannot be to the interests of the majority of Indians, if the Indo-US foundation remains in its present form or conception and the money spent on education in this manner. Either you do not have a foundation of this nature at all—which is probably preferable—and the money is made over to the Government either for education or any other purpose, or the Government may accept the amendment by Shri Sidheshwar Prasad or the other one brought in by Shri Shree Narayan Das; the latter suggests that we discuss the whole issue, and that Government should appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament, and then the matter could be decided. Whatever it is, I hope that the Government will give us a definite assurance that they will not proceed with the matter as it is. Either it should be changed, or, if a foundation is to be set up, the funds should be utilised for agricultural advance like irrigation etc., or, in any case, the matter should be kept pending until the

Members of Parliament, a Parliamentary Committee, goes into the matter in detail and decides what would be the best way in which the fund could be utilised, and this fund must be kept frozen until such time, so that it does not add to the inflationary pressure in the country.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Sir, Prof. Mukherjee has criticised the Foundation and that was to be expected. He has attacked the project with excessive vigour and dramatised the event. I do not propose to do any such thing. I look upon the proposed project as a simple fact of a gift made by a friendly country to another country to be used for the purpose of promoting education and advanced research in that other country. I, therefore, support the idea of the establishment of this Foundation. But I do so in terms of the substitute motion that I have moved I say that,

> "the Government should consider the usefulness of the proposed project."

Before they proceed to implement it, the Government should be satisfied that "the Scheme of the project subserves the interests of India in respect of Indian and US Representation on the joint board of directors and in respect of other congnate matters".

We cannot talk in this House about this project without first saying something about the 54 professors of Delhi University who have rushed to the Press expressing their disapproval. Ordinarily, 54 professors of a university would be entitled to our respect for their opinion, provided that opinion has been expressed after a due consideration of the facts involved. In this particular case, we know that the professors were rather in haste in going to the press, because when they did it, they did not have in their possession the details of the project. In fact, the details are not yet known to us. They have to be negotiated between the two Governments. I am sure we shall be very glad to welcome any opinions that the professors may have to give us after they have received the full details of the project.

Something has been said about the intimate involvement of a foreign Goverment in matters affecting Indian educational policy that would be involved in accepting this project. After all, education is such a matter in which there should be always an intimate involvement and intimate exchange between one country and another. Our tradition in India has been that there has been such an intimate involvement and exchange between India and America, India and Great Britain, India and Germany and so on. Today thousands of our young people are going in a big stream that is flowing towards American universities. They are receiving highly technical advanced scientific knowledge and eduaction in those universities. We are glad they are doing so, so long as we in India are not able to provide in an adequate measure all these facilities to our young people.

What really happens or can happen if one comes under the influence of another educational institution of another country? Do not we remember that here, in this country, most of our great men of today and yesterday have had their education in British universities, in American universities, in German universities and so on? Men like Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, like Mahatma Gandhi, like Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, our present Minister of Education and, for that matter, Professor Hiren Mukerjee himself, are distinguished products of foreign universities, and they are today no less patriotic because of their having been educated in other universities.

Something was said about the fund and it was asked why it is not proposed that the fund be turned over to the University Grants Commission. I think it is only natural, it is only

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

human to expect that a donor country which makes such a gift of an unparralled proportion—it is really a big gift by all standards—to another country for purposes of education, it would be interested or it would want to see that the gift is used in accordance with some of the ideas, the original ideas that that country has in making such a gift. What is actually going to happen is that the fund is going to be established in India the fund money is going to be invested in Indian Government securities and all items that come up for consideration will be submitted to a decision by a Board of Directors, a Joint Board of Directors, which would be composed of distinguished citizens of both countries.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am surprised at the turn the debate has taken today and I am most surprised at the fears and apprehensions, doubts and misgivings that have been expressed today.

Mr. Chairman: I was told the other day on the floor of this House that each citizen of India, man or woman, old man or child, has to pay a debt of Rs. 85—perhaps on account of devaluation the quantum of debt has gone up. We have been getting money from all the countries of the world. We have our steel complex in this country, a steel plant run by the Soviet Union, a steel plant run by the U.K. Government, a steel plant run by German Government and so on. We are getting help from the Rumanians for our oil exploration. We are getting help from other countries. We are getting help in terms of thousands of crores of rupees. I think we have done that because ours is a developing country. No one has ever said that we should not take help from the Soviet Union for having our new steel plant. Nobody has ever said that we should not go to Rumania for assistance in our oil exploration. Nobody has objected to that. It shows utter lack of sense of proportion to say that this Foundation, by spending about Rs. 9 crores or 13 crores, whatever the quantum be, is going to change the Indian culture, is going to un-Indianise us, is going to make us absolutely the image of an American.

The British people were here for 150 years and they gave us their own system of eduaction and the products of that very system of education toppled the British Government. They were the freedom-fighters. They became our emancipators. Do you mean to say that the soul of India can be purchased for Rs. 9 crores? Do you mean to say that the culture of India will be blemished, will be tarnished because the Indo-US Foundation is going to give us Rs. 9 crores or 13 crores?

I think anyone who says that has a very low opinion about India, has a very poor opinion of the Indian people and has a very distorted vision of Indian culture. People talk of the sensitiveness of education. People say that CIA will come here. People say that the Asia Foundation, Fulbright Foundation, Rockfeller Foundation will influence our thinking. I know something about them. Everyone knows something about them.. I think they are trying to do good to any country where they go. I do not think they interfere with the politics of any country. If you think that the Indo-US Foundation is going to interfere with the politics of our country, I think the sooner our politics is doomed the better it is. If with the help of Rs. 9 crores we are going to be purchased by America, or some other country, I think there is no future for our country. Therefore, I think that the fears expressed are utterly wrong and there is no ground for those fears.

It has been stated that some academic people issued a statement criticising this project. That is a symbol of the freedom which the academic

people enjoy and I think academic freedom is much more practised in this country than in any other country. I believe that academic freedom is the most valuable gift and, I can assure you, that this Indo-US Foundation is not going to undermine the roots of that kind of freedom. On the other hand, that freedom will acquire greater vigour.

When Mr. Chou-En-laj went to Paris a journalist went up to him and asked him: do you know that every student from China who goes to Russia comes back as an anti-Communist while every Chinese student who goes to Paris comes back as a Communist? So, in the matter of eduaction, things do not work in the way in which mathematical propositions work or algebracal formulations work. We have our heritage of psyche and Indian psychology, we have our heritage of Indian culture; we have traditional academic freedom and the legacy of the freedom-fighters in this country. Young men of this country, I know, even now think of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.....

An hon. Member: Indira Gandhi.

Shri D. C. Sharma: ..and all those great freedom fighters. But one thing is there and it is that this Indo-US Foundation is just something which has been conceived. The baby is yet to be born and we have started talking about the baby before it is born. Therefore I say that when the baby is born we should have a look at it and should see to it whether the baby is deformed or good to look at or cooked. We should also see to it that the baby received the right kind of nurture and environment.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak (Sambalpur): We want it to be stillborn.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It cannot be stillborn.

When the baby comes here and if we find that this baby does not conform to Indian specifications either in body or in mind, eitrer in spirit or in soul, if it does not conform to our standards of culture and our ideals of education, if it does not conform to the ideology that India cherishes most, we will see that this baby is handed back and does not grow on this soil. But, I think, there will be no danger of that because, after all, this baby is going to be looked after by distinguished academic persons. Therefore, I think, all the fears that have been expressed about this Foundation—I am not particulars found of the USA, I am more fond of the Soviet Union—are utterly baseless, unfounded and without roots and the sooner we give them up the better it is.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सभापति जी, इस प्रस्ताव के पक्ष और विपक्ष में बोलते हुए माननीय सदस्यों ने शिक्षा-विशारदों, विशेषज्ञों और ऐकेडेमीशन्ज़ की राय को पेश किया है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो प्रश्न प्रस्तुत है, यह जो प्रस्ताव है, इस का उन से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । यह शुद्ध और साफ़ एक राजनीतिक प्रश्न है और इसको इसी तरह हल करना चाहिए। सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में एक निश्चित निर्णय लेना है और इस बात को घपले में नहीं रखना है ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री मुकर्जी, ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन जो कारण उन्होंने इस के समर्थन में दिये हैं, मैं उन से सहमत नहीं हूं । क्योंकि जब कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य, या श्री मुकर्जी , बोलते हैं, तो वे हर एक प्रश्न को सीधा शीत युद्ध का प्रश्न बना लेते हैं।

आम तौर से यह कहा जाता है कि शिक्षा एक-दम मासूम चीज होती है, वह सार्वभौमिक और सर्वदेशीय होती है, इस लिए जब भी शिक्षा का मामला आए, तो उस

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

का विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए, उस का समर्थन होना चाहिए । यही कारण है कि जो बड़ी बड़ी शिक्षा संस्थायें हैं, उन का नाम विश्वविद्यालय रखा जाता है, चाहे वह हिन्दुस्तान में हों, अमरीका में हों या किसी भी देश में हों । परन्तु मैं विनम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसा नहीं है ; शिक्षा पर भी देश और काल का प्रभाव पड़ता है और निश्चित रूप से हर जगह पड़ा करता है ।

मैं और मेरा दल हमेशा यह कहा करते हैं कि जब तक इस देश में जन-भाषा और मातृभाषायें नहीं पनपेंगी, तब तक इस देश के गरीबों के हाथ में न राजसत्ता आयेगी, न अधिकार आयेंगे और सोशलिज्म या समाजवाद का कोई अर्थ नहीं होगा । हम पहले से ही अंग्रेजियत से दबे हुए हैं, लेकिन अगर यह प्रतिष्ठान बनेगा, तो निश्चित रूप से अमरीका की पद्धति और तरीके का उस प्रतिष्ठान पर, और इस देश पर भी, प्रभाव पड़ेगा । हमारे लिए वह घातक होगा और अंग्रेजियत हम को दबोचेगी और हमारे ऊपर छा जायेगी ।

कुछ लोग कहेंगे कि मेरी यह बात केवल समाज शास्त्र और कला पर ही सही उतरेगी, विज्ञान पर इस का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा । मैं विनम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर हम इस विषय को गहरी और पैनी दृष्टि से देखें तो मालूम होगा कि समाज शास्त्र के अतिरिक्त विज्ञान पर भी इस का प्रभाव पड़ता है । मिसाल के तौर पर आज भी अमरीका में खेती के सम्बन्ध में उर्वरक पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाता है और खेती की तरक्की के लिए उर्वरक की जरूरत है । लेकिन ठीक इसके विपरीत हिन्दुस्तान की स्थिति यह है कि उर्वरक की तो बाद में जरूरत है और सब से पहले पानी की आवश्यकता है । लेकिन चूंकि हम उस पद्धति से प्रभावित हैं इसलिए यहां भी उर्वरक की रट लगाई जाती है और पानी की जो मुख्य समस्या है, उसकी ओर से हमारा ध्यान हट जाता है । उर्वरक नम्बर एक ले लेता है और पानी नम्बर दो पर आ जाता है ।

17.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इस लिए विज्ञान पर भी इसका असर पड़ता है मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस शिक्षा प्रतिष्ठान को भी इसी दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहिए ।

जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा है, रूस या कम्युनिस्ट लोग इस प्रतिष्ठान का विरोध शीत युद्ध के कारण करेंगे । मैं मानता हूं और साफ़ तौर से कहूंगा कि जहां तक व्यक्तिगत आज़ादी का सवाल है, रूस व्यक्तियों की आपसी दोस्ती में ज्यादा दखलअन्दाज़ी करता है । मैं आपके सामने एक मिसाल रखूंगा । हिन्दुस्तान से युवाजन सभा के कुछ सदस्य कुछ समय पहले रूस गये थे । वहां पर उनकी कई लोगों से व्यक्तिगत दोस्ती हुई थी । यहां आ कर उन लोगों ने लगभग दो सौ पत्र लिखे, लेकिन केवल कुछ दो चार पांच अधिकारियों के जबाब आए और वहां के साधारण नागरिकों ने उन पत्रों का जबाब नहीं दिया, क्योंकि वहां पर व्यक्तिगत जीवन में ज्यादा हस्तक्षेप है । अमरीका में भी इस प्रकार का हस्तक्षेप है और खास कर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में वे लोग हस्तक्षेप करते हैं, लेकिन जहां व्यक्तियों के मामले आते हैं, वहां पर अपेक्षाकृत शायद कुछ कम दख़ल होता है ।

जो भी हो, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में शायद कुछ निर्देश या दखल अच्छे भी होते होंगे, लेकिन उन से बुरे दखल छिप जाया करते हैं और बुराईयां सामने नहीं आ पाती हैं । इस कारण से मैं इस का विरोधी हूं और मैं

चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के प्रतिष्ठान इस देश में कायम न किये जायें, क्योंकि उन से देश की पद्धति और तरीके पर असर पड़ता है, जो कि हमारे लिए उपयोगी साबित नहीं होगा ।

मैं आपको एक और मिसाल दूंगा । हिन्दुस्तान के विद्यार्थी पढ़ने के लिये अमरीका और दूसरे देशों में जाते हैं और वहां से ज्ञान सीख कर आते हैं । वे यहां आकर खपत के मामले में ज्यादा आधुनिक हो जाते हैं और उपज के मामले में दकियानूसी रहते हैं । यह उसी का कारण होता है कि वे उस पद्धति से प्रभावित हो जाते हैं ।

इस कारण मैं समझता हूं कि यह प्रतिष्ठान हमारे देश के लिए हानिकर होगा और इसलिए मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, even when I do not agree with my friend, Mr. Mukerjee, I always admire his scholarship, his diction and the grace of his speech. But, I find, in this particular case, there are many matters on which we are in agreement through we draw different inferences.

There is an English saying that we must not look at gift horse in the mouth. That does not apply to political and international relations. I am one of those who believe that one must look at every gift horse in the mouth and look at it in all its aspects as to what the horse carries. It may look all right but when one opens its mouth, one may find what was found in the Trojan horse story and, therefore, one has to be very careful.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : दान की बछिया के दांत नहीं देखे जाते हैं, यह भी एक कहावत है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: But the trouble with Mr. Mukerjee is that he only wants to look into the mouth of the gift horse when the gift horse is an American gift horse. If the gift horse had been a socialist gift horse, he would not look at it at all, he would not examine it at all.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Fundamental difference.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Why is it a fundamental difference? If we believe in our culture, as I do, and as you do, if we believe in the integrity of our intellectual and academic life, as I believe and as you believe, if, as you and I believe, we must not permit any foreign country to inject its culture into our way of life, then it is essential that whoever sends a gift horse, we must carefully examine it.

There is another principle which I would like to place before this House. I am sure the House will agree that we must keep all our windows open; we must permit the winds to blow from all quarters. Is our patriotism so superficial, is our culture so slight or slender that we are afraid that any foreign influence will affect our patriotism and culture? Our culture goes back to thousands of years compared to America whose culture is only a few hundred years' old. I have enough confidence in our country, in our countrymen, in our culture, as not to be afraid of any injection by the United States into our culture.

Mr. Mukerjee talked about gilded millstones round our necks. I do not like any millstone, whether it is gilded or silver or brass or copper. A millstone is a millstone and we should not have it.

What is the basic idea underlying this Foundation That has not been mentioned by Mr. Mukerjee at all. That is what I want to emphasize before this House.

Let us first look at the history of this Foundation. In April, 1964, a Sub committee of the Committee on

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Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, while discussing the utilisation of the local currency proposed the use of excess American money in Indian currency to endow a bi-national Foundation for the development of education and science in India. After that, Dr. Harman B. Wells, President of the Indiana University, came here. There were discussions and ultimately the principle of the Foundation was accepted by the Cabinet in 1965 under the Prime Minister-ship of late Shri Shastri. Therefore, it was not we who asked Americans to give us a gift; we never asked them that we wanted money for our education; it was they who suggested that they had some money which they wanted to put in a trust. This is not a gift that is being made by the United States; it is a trust and it is a trust of moneys which are entirely at the disposal of the United States.

Let me give this House the scheme of P.L. 480. The scheme of P.L. 480 counterpart funds is this .80 per cent are lent to the Government of India to finance development projects and programmes. These projects and programmes will only be financed provided the United States Government and the Government of India agree. I remember, when I was Ambassador in the United States, I used to get many letters saying, "we want this money to finance this project" and my invariable answer was that this was a matter which must be taken up between the two Governments and that they must agree; the United States cannot say that so much of the counterpart rupees should be put into this developmental scheme; it is a matter on which both the Governments should agree.

Then 7 per cent is earmarked for loans to industries in India having American capital participation. Then we come to the last one, which is a crucial thing; the remaining 13 per cent will be at the disposal of the United States Government to be spent at its discretion. This particular 13 per cent has amounted to over Rs. 200 crores. We have no control over it. We cannot discipline this amount. The American Government can use it as it likes. Therefore, if we get this Rs. 200 crores invested in Government securities, to that extent we are immobilising this large amount of money.

My hon. friend has drawn a harrowing picture of CIA activities. I am at one with him in condemning the CIA. I do not like their activities; I do not like the subterfuges; I do not like the clandestine ways; I do not like the method of overthrowing Government. And I join wholeheartedly with my hon. friend in condemning the CIA. But is it suggested that by using the interest on this Rs. 200 crores—because only the interest is to be used, and not the capital—there will be more CIA activities in this country than when we leave Rs. 200 crores at the discretion of the American Embassy here? That is the simple question which this House has to answer.

If you want to resist CIA activities, if you want to resist underhand American influence, do you want then to use Rs. 200 crores as they like, creating lobbies, winning over our intellectuals and academicians doing all sorts of things, or would you rather that they had no control over this Rs. 200 crores and they would only use Rs. 5 or 6 crores by way of interest on this?

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): In consultation with Indians.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am coming to that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Are these the only alternatives?

Shri M. C. Chagla: What I am saying is this. Let us look at it from the economic point of view. The money is there. The PL-480 scheme is there. Whether we like it or not,

that is the position today. The United States has at its discretion this money; Rs. 200 crores was the figure some time ago; I do not have the exact figure now; the Finance Minister will be knowing it; but I think it has gone up to about Rs. 300 crores today, because interest is also being added to it. This money is entirely at the discretion of the American Government. They can do what they like with it. I think it was Shri T. T. Krishnamachari who said that he did not know how a large amount of this money had been used by the American Government. Therefore, we are now immobilising this large amount of money. What is the scheme?

This money will be invested in Government securities, in our own securities. Only the interest on it will be used for certain purposes to which I shall presently come. That is the scheme. Somebody asked me about foreign exchange. Nothing final has been decided about it. There was talk as to how much of this should be used in foreign exchange, but no finality has been arrived at. But this is the main picture with regard to how this fund will be financed. Therefore, the position is this. The United States tells us—we do not ask them—'Look, we have got Rs. 200 crores it belongs to us; we have control over it; we want to make a trust of it in your favour', and we say 'Yes'. We accept the principle. Therefore, when my hon. friend Shri Sidheshwar Prasad says, 'Use it for this purpose or that purpose', I would say that it is not our money at all. They hav suggested a trust, and broadly they have suggested certain purposes. I shall read out presently what the purposes broadly are. But it is not a gift, as my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has said. We cannot do what we like with it in that sense. After all, it is a trust. It is their money. They say that they want to make a trust. The question is whether the trust is in our interest or prejudicial to our interest. I agree on that with both my hon. friends. If we are satisfied that this trust is against our interest, then certainly we should reject it. I do not think that anybody can accuse me of being pro-American. I am not pro-American; I am not pro-Russian; I am pro-Indian, and that is good enough for me. I do not look at it from the point of view of America or from the point of view of Russia. I am not prejudiced against one country or the other. I ask myself the questions 'Is this in national interest? Is this in Indian interest? Is this in the interest of education and science and research'? If it is not, it must go.

My hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy, asked, 'What are the terms of reference? Why don't you come out with them? Why are you playing hide and seek with this House'? I am one of those who believes in being fair and frank with the House, coming and telling the House whatever I know. I gave an assurance on the 27th July, to which my friend referred. The terms have not been finalised. They are still in a flexible stage. That is why I have welcomed this discussion.

So what did I do? I immedately called a meeting of the Delhi professors who had sent a manifesto against the Foundation. I talked to them. Then I called a larger meeting of educationists at which the Prime Minister was present. We discussed it. We have been reading objections to it coming from various quarters. We are noting down every criticism made against it.

Let me say this: it is not correct to say that the whole academic world is against it. Only the other day I got a letter from my very old friend who was my colleague on the Bench as a Judge, who had also argued before me—I refer to ex-Chief Justice Gajendragadker sending me a letter signed by distinguished academicians in Maharashtra saying that they entirely support the Founda-

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tion. So it is not correct to say that national opinion is against it.

Let me also say this that at the meeting of the educationists whom I called, at which meeting the Prime Minister was also present, the concensus was that with proper safeguards, with proper rules and regulations, there was really no objection on principle. I again give the assurance to this House which I gave last time and which Shri Dwivedy repeated. I will read it again:

> "I can give the assurance to this House that when the Foundation is ultimately established, Indian opinion will have a preponderating voice. The Foundation will never be permitted to formulate or implement any policy, which will run counter to our national policy; nor will we permit any American influence to be injected into our culture and our way of life".

Can there be a clearer and more definite assurance than this? If we carry out this assurance, what objection is there? It is only Rs. 5 crores. You can say, 'Can't you get Rs. 5 crores from the tax-payer? It is a drop in the ocean. We are paying Rs. 8 crores to our UGC'. I am not thinking of Rs. 5 crores; I am thinking of the Rs. 200 crores which can be used against our national interest which I am immobilising and putting under discipline, which disappears from the American control. That is my national interest and that is how this House should look at it. If you ask, 'Why are you anxious to have these Rs. 5 crores?' I say I do not want Rs. 5 crores; I think we can raise Rs. 5 crores. But what about the Rs. 200 crores which can be used as the American Embassy likes?

Let us turn to the question as to in which spheres of education.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about the composition of the board itself?

Shri M. C. Chagla: All right. I will deal with that first. We have had discussions on this.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): The picture of the entire organisational structure may be given if it is possible.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is under discussion. As you know, in all international matters, one cannot disclose details of negotiations while they are going on. But when we ultimately arrive at an agreement it will be to satisfy the assurance I have given to this House.

As regards the composition of the board, let me say that it will be an autonomous organisation, it will be an Indian organisation, it will be governed by Indian laws and, as I said, India will have a preponderating voice in the determination of the policy laid down by this Foundation.

A foundation like this can do a great deal of good. I will give an instance. Take the Rockfeller Foundation of the United States. What does it do? Some of the most brilliant people today in the world have been the products of the Rockfeller Foundation which gave a helping hand to these people. And their idea is this. You may have a project which neither Government nor any established agency will take up because it is doubtful. After all, if I start a thing in the CSIR, I am answerable for it; you will ask me if it fails: why did you waste this money, why did you start this? But an autonomous foundation is not answerable to anybody. Therefore, what the Rockefeller Foundation does is this. It allows people to start innovations, to try experiments which are not orthodox, which are not conservative, which are not conformist, and the result has been in many cases they are successful.

Suppose this foundation—as I say, we have not finalised—was confined to

science and technology, what is it going to do with culture? Science is not Indian, it is not American, it is not Russian, it is international; technology is not Indian, it is not American, it is not Russian, it is international.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Will science include political science, behaviourism and all those things?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Science in the strict sense of the term.

I quite agree that there are various sensitive parts of our education, where we should not allow any foreign influence. Take sociology, take political science, take history, take even literature, take the humanities as a body. So if the House tells me to confine the project to science and technology, I can understand, because, as I said, there is no such thing as American influence in science and technology. What is American influence in science and technology? Electronics is not American; biology is not American, physics is not American, chemistry is not American. Therefore, when we sit down and draft the terms, again I assure you we will see to it that American money—it is not American money, it will be the Foundation's money—will not be used in any sector of education which is sensitive and vulnerable.

But I am surprised when I am told that we cannot trust this Foundation. If we have a preponderating Indian voice, if we have a majority of Indians on the Board, can we not trust our fellow Indians to look after our interests? Supposing the Board is of 16 or 20, and we have 12 or 14 Indians can we not find 12 people in our country patriotic enough to know what is good for our country?

I think my hon. friend Shri Khadilkar said that we cannot trust this Foundation with regard to the management. We are not trusting the Americans, we are not trusting the American Government, we are trusting an autonomous organisation in which in all probability the majority will be Indians, and Indians will have a voice in laying down the policy.

I am really amused when I am told about the injection of American money into our economy. Today, this very moment, look at the foundations that are helping our educational institutions. We have got the U.S. Educational Foundation in India, the Fulbright programme.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are you quite sure that it is doing the work that we would like it to do?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have had no complaints.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I have very grave doubts, and I can give you many examples.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If you will kindly come and see me, I will look into it.

U. S. A. I. D. Agency, Food Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Asia Foundation. And may I say this? Those dons of Delhi University, if I may use an Oxford term, or the professors of the Delhi University who issued that manifesto, for whom I have the greatest regard, most of them are brilliant, a large majority of them have been educated in the United States. Did they come back poisoned or contaminated by the American way of life? Today we have got 5,000 Indian students studying in the United States. They remain in that country for three to four years, they get exposed fully to the American way of life.

Is it suggested that they lose their patriotism when they come back to India?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Quite a lot of them.

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Madam. I do not believe it. There may be some blacksheep, as there is in any community; there may be. But by and

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large I have faith in our young people. Our laboratories are full of people who had been to the United States. Our universities are full of people. These very people who have attacked it have been educated in America. Yet they had the courage—I admire them—to point out and say that this is not good for India. Therefore, let us not talk of being exposed to American influence. It shows our inferiority complex. We are not sure of ourselves; we are not sure of our culture; we are not sure of our history and we are not sure of our men. I do not suffer from any of these apprehensions. Therefore, let us take a realistic view of the matter. Rs. 200 crores is immobilised; it is invested and the income of Rs. 5 crores is spent. What are the subjects? May I read what President Johnson said when he announced this? Not that we are bound by this. As I said the terms have not been finalised. He says: I would suggest that this foundation be organised as an independent institution with distinguished citizens of both of our countries on the board of directors. I would propose that the new foundation be given broad charter to promote progress in all fields of learning, to advance science, to enter into research, to develop new teaching techniques on the farms and the factories, to stimulate, if you please, new ways to meet old problems. But are we being exposed only to American influence? I have myself been responsible, as my hon. friend said, for inaugurating the Institute of Russian studies. It is doing wonderful work. What is it teaching?— not merely Russian language, but Russian culture, Russian philosophy and Russian history. I did it because I am not afraid of communism. My friend may not like me to put it in that way. But I am not afraid that because people go and study Russian culture and Russian philosophy, necessarily they will forget their own culture and their own philosophy. What is happening in IIT in Bombay, one of the finest institutes of technology we have in India, entirely run with the collaboration of Russia. We have Russian professors there. We invited a Russian team to advise us on science teaching in secondary schools and they produced a first-class report. We had a distinguished Russian professor on the Education Commission, so also American, French. For heaven's sake, let us not take this parochial view; let us not talk of American influence and Russian influence and German influence and French influence. If we have confidence in ourselves, in our own culture, I do not think any country in the world, with whatever amount it may have, can bring about a situation where we will forget our own past and our own way of life.

I think he has to reply. I have some other things to say but I have taken more than my time.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a pity that the Minister of Education and I are so generally to agree to differ and I am afraid I have to be reconciled to it. I wish to say at the outset that all this talk about some of us on this side being anti-American is so much rot. There is no question of being anti-American as such. There is no definition of democracy better than that of Abraham Lincoln that it is government of the people, by the people and for the people. There is no formulation of human objectives better than the American formulation during the Revolution: our objective is to fight for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

But when America behaves in the way it does today in the world that we see before us, a world in which we share this peril in regard to American policies of penetration into our kind of country, I have always to join issue with the Education Minister.

The Education Minister told us that they offered; we did not beg for it; we accepted it. Is it also simple as all that? They offered it. They prepared the trap for us, if we have at all any idea about what American motives are in these days in the Afro-Asian and Latin American world. If we do not know

anything about Afro-Asia and Latin America today, it is a different matter. But they laid a trap for us and we walked into it. That is why I object to this American influence in this country. And why do I say it is a trap? The Minister of Education should know better than to compare the Indo-US foundation with an institution like the Russian Studies School here in Delhi or the Indian Institute of Technology in Bombay. We have got Americans, Britishers, Russians, Germans, running technological institutions; and nobody, never me, or anybody on our side, had raised a voice against it. But here is a foundation, a whole foundation, and I tried to explain how it is likely to act. But he did not answer.

On the contrary, what the Minister of Education said in his speech is so disconcerting. I hope he tells the Finance Minister, his colleague, about it. Only the other day, he gave certain figures which we contest, that round about Rs. 70 odd crores are at the disposal of the United States embassy. Now, he has told us, and he is a Member of the Cabinet, that at least Rs. 200 crores are entirely at the discretion of the United States embassy out of PL 480 appropriations. I know he is very much nearer the truth. Shri Chagla is at least an honest man; even in his gusto there is sincerity which I respect, and he sometimes, with a kind of openness of mind tells things which many of his colleagues would hide. He has said this: that all this money is at the discretion and disposal of the Americans; why not we try to control it and after all we can share in the control. That is what it comes down to.

What I have tried to point out is that out of these PL 480 appropriations which are a danger to our country, a large lot through the Cooley plan goes to that sector of Indian industry which the Americans can control, because they choose and they approve of Indian collaborators. And now it is the Cooley plan in education, Mr. Chagla. Please remember that here the Government of India is letting itse'f in for the Cooley plan in education in the Indo-US foundation. That is why I object to it.

Here is an organisation ostensibly for the advancement of learning in our country, which is going to have more money at its disposal than the University Grants Commission. If Shri Chagla and his friends could persuade the Americans to be so good as to enter into an understanding with us, which President Johnson has declared in such glowing terms, could he not get them to agree to put this entire money at the disposal of the University Grants Commission or any comparable agency? Do we not have other schemes that we have to worry about—secondary education primary education? Could we not utilise this money for the sake of development of primary education facilities?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That may be much worse. I wou'd not agree to this money being used for primary or secondary education.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You will use it; not they.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If this money can be used for purposes which India decides on her own, if the money is received by us as a kind of gift without conditions, if this money is not going to be administered by a body in which participation to the extent of 50 per cent as at present proposed is to be by foreigners, by Americans in particular, who have behaved as in the case of the Michigan University people as CIA agents of the dirtiest quality, if these are the facts, how is it that the Government of India took this kind of risk? Why did the the Government of India plunge into these waters without knowing how dirty they are? They know—some of them know—all about it, but they do not mind it. Did we ever mind anybody going to America or to Britain or Russia or to Germany for education? I said myself in my speech that we do not mind our students going to, America for education because they give

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us facilities which are not available in our country. But it is a different thing; a set of our young people going to foreign countries, coming back better educated than they could be in this country, and it is a very different thing when there is a motivated programme on the part of the Americans to catch people young in these countries. I told Shri Chagla when I spoke about a report prepared by professors of Harvard in 1962; this was the scheme which the Americans were going to put up altogether: the CIA story and all that kind of thing which they have been doing; the peace corps chaps behaving in the way that they do. They make up a composite picture which Shri Chagla has chosen completely to ignore.

Merely talking about somebody being pro-American and somebody being anti-American, which is so much abracadabra, merely reiterating an old slogan about Indian having to be a pro-Indian—I have never heard that sort of non-sense; an Indian is an Indian; I do not have to call myself "pro-me—it is no good talking in that way merely in order to malign other people as pro-Russian or pro-American. It is no good talking about ourselves as pro-Indian. Nobody ever calls himself "pro-me".

18 hrs.

But that is the subterfuge to which they have to take recourse because they do not understand the implications of this business. Mr. Chagla, I take it, does not understand really its implications; or, he would not have walked into this trap. He has amongst his colleagues some who do not mind walking into whatever trap is laid, which is why we are swallowing so many insults and humiliations and so many projects of this description from America.

I am pressing my motion, but I am willing to go so far as to accept Shri Shree Narayan Das's amendment, who suggests that at least let there be an examination of the whole position by a Committee of Members of Parliament. If Mr. Chagla is ready at this stage to accept that amendment, then perhaps we can agree on this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put Mr. Yashpal Singh's amendment to the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Regarding Mr. Sidheshwar Prasad's amendment a point was raised that it is out of order. You have to give a ruling on it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I ruled it is in order. I will now put that amendment of Sidheshwar Prasad to the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Mukerjee appealed to me to accept Mr. S. N. Das's amendment. I accept the spirit of that amendment in the sense that everything that has been said in this House, whether by Mr. Mukerjee or others in the opposition benches as well as by friends on this side will be taken into consideration. Everything that the educationists have been saying will be also taken consideration. We will inform ourselves of public opinion. But as you know, you cannot have a Committee of Parliament to go into an international agreement. But any Member of Parliament is free to give us advice and we will give due consideration to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you press your amendment?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I withdraw my amendment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We object to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw it?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 4 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the main motion.

The question is:

"This House disapproves of the proposed project of an Indo-US Foundation and calls upon the Government of India not to proceed with it."

The motion was negatived.

18.04 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: RECOGNITION AND SUPPORT TO HANDLOOM FABRICS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, ETC.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received a letter from Mr. Hem Raj authorising Mr. Saraf to move the resolution standing in his name. Mr. Saraf may move it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that Government may take necessary steps to get recognition and support to the handloom fabrics sold under the trade names "Bleeding Madras", "India Madras" and "Madras" as a distinctive and exclusive product of India by all Foreign Governments and their agencies as well as the trade in those countries, and that appropriate action, where necessary, may be taken to prevent the use of the said trade-names for any other products in any manner which may prejudicially affect the interests of the producers of the aforesaid fabrics in India."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue on the next day.

18.05 hrs.

MANUFACTURE OF SMALL CAR*

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the object of my raising this half-an-hour discussion on the subject of the small car project is that it is very necessary that the small car project be taken up immediately. The demand for the manufacture of a small car in our country under the public sector or under the State sector or under the private sector is as old as independence. The demand is there for more than a decade. We have built ships, we have manufactured railway engines, but it is unfortunate that though India has advanced industrially very much we are still limping with regard to the taking up of the manufacture of a very small car.

Sir, demands were made so often and even a committee was set up as long ago as 8-4-1959 under the Chairmanship of no less a person than Shri L. K. Jha, I.C.S., then Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. They gave a report recommending that this small car project should be taken up immediately. They thought if they waited till the final report was ready it would take a long time, and therefore they even gave an interim report nearly about 4 or 5 years ago. In spite of that the Government have been saying again and again, whenever pressed in the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha and also in the public, that this should be taken up, that this has not been done at all. Even in the month of April, 1966 the hon. Minister for Industry said that a decision would be taken within a month—end of April—but even that has not been done.

It is not as though definite proposals are not made to the Government. Several proposals are before them.

*Half-an-Hour Discussion.

[Shri H. C. Linga Reddy]

There were earlier as many as six proposals. The Soviet Collaboration was there, the Skoda car with Czech collaboration was there, the Nissan Bluebird with Japanese collaboration was there, the British collaboration for Hillman was there, the VKW with German collaboration was there and the French collaboration for Renault was there. They gave definite proposals. They said that if they were allowed to manufacture as many as 50,000 cars they would manufacture a car even for Rs. 5,100 and that if 20,000 cars were allowed they would manufacture a car even for Rs. 6,000. Recently the Chief Minister of Mysore, Shri Nijalingappa has made definite proposals about the prototype of a car manufactured by the Hindustan Aeronautics in Bangalore. He even inspected the car and had a ride in that car. He has opined that that car could be manufactured for an amount between Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6000. A firm in Trivandrum, in the southern-most corner of our mother India, has come forward to manufacture a car for about Rs. 9,000. In spite of all these proposals, in spite of the completion of three Plans and the commencement of a very big Fourth Plan, we are still limping. It appears the reason is that it has low priority at the hands of the Planning Commission, even though the Industries Ministry is very anxious that it should be taken up and the necessary funds should be made available.

The Chief Minister of Mysore, Shri S. Nijalingappa, has made some definite proposals. In fact, there is very great demand for small cars in the country. With regard to the demand he has stated that the State Government is being waylaid by doctors, legislators and engineers with applications for small cars. That must be so in other States also in the whole country. Then, why is it that no clearance is given to the manufacture of small cars? Why is it not taken up either in the private sector, or the public sector or the State sector? When asked what was the hitch in the Centre agreeing to the project, he said "the only hitch is the incapacity to make up one's mind". About the Government of India's attitude with regard to allowing the State Government to proceed with the small car project, he says "the attitude of the Centre in not allowing the Mysore Government to proceed with the project is unfortunate and unreasonable". The reason for my quoting the Chief Minister of Mysore is he was very anxious to take up the project.

After all, even according to the Chief Minister, what is the amount that the project would involve? A capital of about Rs. 25 crores. There is Japanese collaboration for that project. Officers of the Mysore Government were sent specially for the purpose to Japan and the Japanese interests were sounded. The manufacturers of Japanese car Masda are keen on participating on the small car project of the Mysore Government. They are prepared to participate both in technical collaboration and also in the capital structure. Under these circumstances, there should be absolutely no reason why there should be any delay. Therefore, if the Central Government is not in a position to take it up as a public sector undertaking, let it be given to the State sector; the Mysore State Government is prepared to take it up. I can speak on behalf of the Mysore Government because I know their views. I do not know the position in other States. The Mysore Government are ready and willing to take it up.

Do you know how much it costs to get a Fiat, Ambassador or Standard Herald? A Fiat car, which used to cost about Rs. 8,000 five or six years ago costs today Rs. 17,000 or 18,000. In the blackmarket it costs Rs. 25,000 or more. An Ambassador car costs about Rs. 19,000 or 20,000; in the blackmarket it costs much more. Similarly, a Standard Herald costs as much as about Rs. 17,000 or 18,000. When these are the prices, how can the people purchase these cars? After

all, car is not a luxury; it is a necessity. It is very necessary that middle class people should have these cars. Under this Government, which is all-powerful and all-resourceful, we are advancing at a very rapid rate industrially. So, I do not know why we should lag behind in this field.

Sometimes inferences are drawn that private sector interests are coming in the way and they are not allowing the Industries Ministry or the Government of India to undertake these projects. I do not think the vested interests can pressurise our Government. I do not believe it is possible. But the fact that the Government of India is delaying it in such a manner for such a long time, notwithstanding the demand by the State sector, gives room for the inference that the vested interests are in the way.

Therefore I very strongly urge that without any delay, without saying that it would be decided or that the matter would be referred to the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission will take their own time—the Government should be more powerful than the Planning Commission; the Planning Commission cannot be a super-Cabinet and the Government should have the upper hand—Government should decide the matter one way or the other ,either to take it up in the public sector or to allow the State Government of Mysore to start the manufacture of the small car with a reasonable price of about Rs. 7,000 to 10,000 which could be very easily done.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Whilst commending my esteemed colleague Shri Linga Reddy for raising this important subject, I would like to ask how the Minister of Industry, progressive-minded that he is, ever came to the astounding, nay shocking, conclusion that a private party may be handed over the production of the small car. Is it one of the four units already in production, units which are already pampered at the cost of the consumer and made into glorified big units or is it a new poacher that is going to come into the shining paradise of automobile production in India? I also want to ask.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one question.

Shri Joachim Alva: I also want to ask from where this money is going to come for this new unit for the production of a small car. Are the monies going to come from the the World Bank, new East India Company which has already financed one or two units, the Hindustan Motors and the other one—I forget the name —Tatas or TELCO or whatever it is? They are already pampered. All these units have been fattened and have never thought of lowering the price.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only a question. You cannot make a speech.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am putting a question in the best House of Commons style. I have been in the House of Commons only last month and I sat there all the time and observed them.

What effort did the Government make to meet the Mysore Government halfway when they have made a proposal like that? Is the Government aware that the Mysore Government has pioneered the production of aeroplanes in the past? Their efforts have been sabotaged by officials who have been pressurised by motor magnates from beginning to end. What efforts have been done to obviate all this?

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Does the Government propose to break the monopoly of these private car manufacturers who are fleecing the consumers nowadays?

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav (Nanded): Please let me ask one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have to give notice. You know the rules. They had given notice. Shri Sanjivayya.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): If any other Member wants to put a question . . . .

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, I can very well understand the strong feelings of the hon. Members in regard to what is known as the small car project. While I am in full sympathy with their feelings, I would appeal to them to appreciate the difficulties that have come in the way of Government from time to time in implementing this project.

The House is fully aware of the historical background of the project. I would, therefore, confine myself to briefly touching on the important developments. The Pande Committee, which was set up to study and report on the feasibility of manufacturing a low cost car in the country, submitted its report in June 1961. The Committee made a positive recommendation that it would be feasible both on technical and economic considerations to set up a factory for the manufacture of a car at a reasonably low cost. They had also made recommendations in regard to the selection of a suitable model.

The House is aware of the developments that followed the submission of the Pande Committee's report culminating in the statement made in the House on the 9th August, 1962 by the then Minister of Steel and Heavy Industry. The House will recall being told by the Minister that in view of the foreign exchange situation prevailing at that time Government had decided to postpone the implementation of the low cost car project till more propitious conditions prevail. This decision was taken some time before the Chinese aggression. Since then, as the House is aware, conditions have, if any, become more and more difficult. Nevertheless, having regard to the views expressed by Members from time to time in the House and the general complaints about the scarcity of supply of passenger cars currently manufactured, the defects in their quality, etc., Government have been giving further thought as to how best the increasing demand could be met, consistently with public expectations of prices and quality and within the limitations imposed by the present conditions. Naturally, it was felt that fullest use of existing productive capacity and satisfactory arrangements regarding foreign exchange for capital and maintenance requirements were basic considerations. As a first step, Government explored the possibilities of expanding production of existing manufacturers in a manner calculated to secure maximum economies in the costs of production at least over a period of time. Two alternative proposals were put to the manufacturers and discussed with them. The first proposal was that the existing car manufacturing facilities may be integrated so as to produce one or at the most two makes of cars making rational use of such facilities and undertaking expansion in the most economical manner. The second proposal was that one of the existing manufacturers may be selected for substantial expansion, the selection being made on a competitive basis with reference mainly to requirements and arrangements for foreign exchange and assurance in regard to price reduction. Government's participation in the selected undertaking was also envisaged in order to balance concentration in a single enterprise. The intention was to allow the other two manufacturers to continue in production at present levels or even at somewhat higher levels or allow them time to make adjustments in their manufacturing activities. Neither proposal however, found favour with any of the manufatcurers. On the contrary each of them offered to make a r-

model or car, the price of which, however, would not be appreciably lower than the existing prices. This approach could not, therefore, be fruitfully pursued.

Meanwhile, Government had received proposals from a few parties from abroad showing interest in a car project in India. The parties were the Nissan Motor Company Ltd. of Japan, the Renault Corporation of France, whose proposals had been recommended earlier by the Pande Committee, M/s. Motokov of Czechoslovakia and the Rootes Organisation of U.K. The Renault Corporation have followed up their proposals with a Detailed Report giving estimates of investment and costs of production as well as a detailed manufacturing programme. We have also received a suggestion from the Chief Minister of Mysore that a car, whose prototype has been developed by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore could be considered for taking up manufacture on a commercial scale. The first prototype developed by this organisation had been considered by the Pande Committee. While the Committee could not recommend to prototype at the time, they had complimented the organisation on their achievement and suggested that they should continue the good work and develop a better prototype. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., have produced a second type now. They would have to make four or five more prototypes before they themselves would feel confident that their design could be taken up for commercial production

Shri Joachim Alva: HAL which can produce planes can certainly produce cars!

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Two other parties who have assembled cars from components and material procured from indigenous sources have claimed that they are in a position to submit detailed proposals for making a cheaper car with very little requirements of foreign exchange.

As I stated previously, the small car project was deferred pending the dawning of better times. I cannot say that the conditions have improved to any extent since then. On the contrary, the position today, especially in regard to the foreign exchange availability, is worse. At the moment, we are still considering the question of the priority to be accorded to this project among the various engineering projects awaiting consideration for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan. As the House is aware, the Plan has not yet taken final shape. We do not know why the Plan provision is going to be for the development of industry as a whole. Out of the overall provision, it is not known what the share of the engineering industries will be. Again, out of that share, how much will be available for the development of transport equipment covering commercial vehicles, scooters, motor-cycles and passenger cars is not known. Naturally, we have to decide the *inter se* priorities of the various items of transport equipment. Hon. Members will agree that commercial vehicles and scooters should have higher priority over passenger cars. Against the background of these relevant factors, though the subject was again considered recently at the highest level, no final decision could yet be reached. Broad indications of the final shape and content of the Fourth Plan will, I think, be known within the next few months. I hope at that time it will be possible for me to inform the House whether or not the low cost car project will be taken up during the Fourth Plan period. In the meantime we shall also examine further whether it is feasible to set up indigenous capacity in the private sector on the basis that no import or foreign exchange expenditure is involved. I would request the House to bear with me a little longer. If we are not able to do in the public sector.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): The reply is not satisfactory.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: If we are not able to do it in the Central sphere, we shall certainly consider the Mysore case and then only we will consider the private sector.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: His reply is not satisfactory. We want a two-and-a-half-hour-discussion on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If any one gives notice, that will be considered.

18.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 8, 1966/Sravana 17, 1888 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—1158(Ai) LSD—16-10-66—970.